

Shehu Shagari

Finance Minister Wins Nigerian Presidential Vote

DON, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — Shehu Shagari, a former minister, emerged today as the winner of the Nigerian presidential election, which was held on Saturday.

Shagari, a 54-year-old who trained as a teacher, was the youngest of five candidates in the presidential election, which was the last in a series of elections in Nigeria's most turbulent decade, back to parliamentary democracy after 13 years of military rule.

Constitution requires a winning candidate to receive at least 25 percent of the vote in two-thirds of the states. Lagos radio broadcast the results by the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Michael Ani, saying that Mr. Shagari met this requirement.

Shagari's closest rival was the late Sir Abubakar, but returned to public service when Gen. Yakubu Gowon, who took over as federal head of state in July, 1966, brought him back to Lagos as federal commissioner (minister) for economic development. In 1971 he took over as finance minister from Chief Awolowo.

Mr. Shagari's victory was foreshadowed by successes in elections to the House of Representatives and the Senate. Return to civilian government has been the goal of a four-year program adopted in 1975 by the officers who overthrew Gen. Gowon. A new government is due to be installed Oct. 1.

Le Havre Tugs Refuse to Tow Former France

From Agency Dispatches
LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 16 — Protesters confronted by about 400 riot police today withdrew from a tugboat strike prevented the liner Norway — formerly the France — from leaving its home port for the last time.

About 100 workers and their families had occupied the swing bridge Tuesday to prevent the world's largest liner from leaving under a Norwegian flag for refitting in West Germany, after which it is destined for Caribbean cruises. The strike has been here since it was taken out of regular service five years ago.

Tugboat crews meanwhile voted to refuse to tow the former luxury liner out of the harbor, thwarting the hope of the new owner, Knut Kloster, that the white ship, trimmed in red and black and bearing the new name Norway, would leave today for its estimated \$40-million refit in West Germany.

Mr. Kloster, reached in Oslo by a French radio station, appealed to other French tugboats to do the job the Le Havre-based tugs would not do.

The Communist-run General Confederation of Labor, France's largest union grouping, organized the blockade of the bridge and other actions in protest against the French government's failure to have the refitting done in France.

Earthquake Hits Japan

HAGFORS, Sweden, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — A strong earthquake off northern Japan was registered today by Sweden's National Defense Research Institute. The tremor registered 5.8 on the Richter scale.

Iraqi Agents Reportedly Kill 2 Arafat Aides

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (AP) — The newspaper Al-Ahram claimed yesterday that Iraqi intelligence agents had assassinated two chief aides to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The report identified the aides as Said Mahran and Gazar Ghoul, but gave no details.

The paper said the alleged assassins, arrested by PLO security units, confessed to the crime. It said they also admitted killing a Palestinian journalist.

The report followed an unsuccessful assassination attempt Monday against Abdel Hussein Muslem, Iraq's ambassador to Lebanon. Mr. Muslem was wounded in the attack by unidentified gunmen.

The newspaper said that informed sources viewed the reported slayings of the Arafat lieutenants as a sign that such operations were intensifying between Iraqi agents and Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Rival Accuses American Express Of 'Deceptive' Ads on Refunding

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP) — A competitor has accused American Express of using television commercials that deceive the public into thinking it is the only company that offers a refund for its traveler's checks.

A full-page advertisement for First National City traveler's checks in today's editions of major U.S. newspapers said American Express ads hurt the industry, banks, travelers and other advertisers.

"American Express is running deceptive television commercials," First National said. All major travel agencies that carry American Express checks "provide a refund when their checks are lost or stolen," it said. "American Express, of course, knows this."

American Express spokesmen were unavailable for comment, but

The New York Times quoted an unnamed company official as saying the ads said merely "that American Express name is a worldwide name, that people know how to go about getting a refund. There's nothing in the ad about refund capabilities of other firms."

First National City said the other distributors of traveler's checks are hurt because the commercials create the false impression that all other traveler's checks have inadequate or deficient refund systems. It said travelers are misled by the fear that a trip will be ruined if they do not have American Express checks, and that the reliability and credibility of check dealers are jeopardized.

"Don't leave home without all the facts," First National advised.



A Lebanese Army position near the Beirut port area during a lull in fighting with rightist militiamen.

3 Reported Killed in Artillery Exchange in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — Three Lebanese civilians were killed and four were wounded during an artillery exchange in southern Lebanon today, residents said.

In Beirut, sniper fire and explosions kept tension high in the city center, traditional zone of fighting between rightist militiamen and the Arab Deterrent Force.

The clashes led to the blocking of a road overpass linking the Christian eastern districts to the predominantly Moslem half of the capital.

In southern Lebanon, local residents said victims of today's shelling were packing tobacco leaves at home when their village of Yabmor was hit. The village is near the town of Nabatieh, a stronghold of Palestinians and their leftist allies.

Palestinians and leftists in the villages of Armon and Beaufort Castle exchanged artillery fire with the rightist militia in Kleya and Marjayoun, the residents added.

UN observers today failed in attempts to get to Beaufort Castle, which they evacuated recently after the fort was heavily shelled. Rightist militia shelled the castle and the surrounding area today, UN sources said.

The UN Force contacted its command at Naqoura to attempt to have the shelling stopped, but their efforts were apparently inconclusive and the observers turned back.

Meanwhile, Israeli warplanes flew over the coastal strip between the southern port of Tyre and Aaloun, about 15 kilometers (9 miles) to the north but did not attack.

Yesterday Israeli artillery shelled the outskirts of Tyre after an overnight Israeli raid into Lebanon in which four Palestinian commandos were reported killed.

With Attacks in South Lebanon

Israel Raiders Fight 'Anti-Guerrilla War'

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16 — Gen. Raphael Eitan, chief of staff of Israeli Defense Forces, has described an Israeli commando raid in southern Lebanon this week as part of a recently launched anti-guerrilla war.

Gen. Eitan, accompanied by Israeli newsmen, watched from a patrol boat as the commandos ambushed two cars on Tuesday on the coastal road near Tyre, killing up to eight men identified as members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"This is an anti-guerrilla war," he said yesterday. "It forces the terrorists to guard themselves and puts them on the alert. We are operating against them with their own methods."

In recent months, Israel has been staging preemptive strikes against guerrilla strongholds in southern Lebanon. "Ever since these operations began, we can count the number of operations carried out by the terrorists — zero," Gen. Eitan said.

According to correspondents who made the trip, the Israeli force took care to attack two Land-Rovers carrying members of the PLO. A reporter wrote: "The members of the force did everything to enable the identification with certainty of terrorist vehicles and to distinguish them from other vehicles."

Gen. Eitan briefed the Israeli reporters yesterday after the force had left the Lebanese beach under Palestinian mortar fire. One of the troops told newsmen aboard the patrol boat later: "It was like a drill."

Syria Said to Get Russia's Latest Model of Tank

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP) — The Soviet Union has sent Syria some of its new T-72 tanks, rated by U.S. Army officials as clearly superior to the American M-60 tanks supplied to Israel. U.S. intelligence sources have reported.

It is uncertain whether this is the beginning of a major upgrading of Syria's tank forces by the Russians or a one-time shipment, the U.S. analysts said.

Israel has not reacted publicly to the arrival of the 50 to 60 T-72s late last month. The U.S. sources said the tanks were taken off a Soviet ship and moved into central Syria, far back from any possible confrontation with Israeli forces.

An estimated 150 to 200 Syrian technicians already have been trained in Moscow to maintain the T-72s, the sources said.

U.S. analysts believe Syria cannot defeat Israel in a major war, in past conflicts, Egypt's armies have formed the bulk of Arab forces engaged.

2 Palestinians Sentenced for Brussels Attack

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Two Palestinians were sentenced today to eight years in prison each in connection with an armed attack at the Brussels airport last April.

Hassini Rad Mahmoud, 31, and Dawid Khaled Dohi, 26, were found guilty of attempted murder, for which they could have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

A prosecutor said that the men wanted to kill as many Israeli passengers as possible on an El Al flight arriving from Tel Aviv on April 16.

The plane was kept under guard at a remote point at Zaventem International Airport, and the Palestinians instead threw a grenade from a balcony into an airport transit hall, slightly injuring 11 persons.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has disavowed any connection with the defendants.

More Pigs in China

PEKING, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — China has increased its pig population from 180 million to 300 million in three years, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Civil War Ship Said Mistaken For Nazi Sub

HATTERAS, N.C., Aug. 16 (UPI) — The sunken Monitor, the ironclad Union gunboat that fought to a draw in a celebrated Civil War battle, may have been further damaged in World War II.

Lt. Cmdr. Floyd Childress, the operations manager for a Monitor exploration project, said that U.S. naval forces may have mistaken the sunken wreckage of the 172-foot Monitor for a German submarine on the sea floor.

The Monitor sank near Cape Hatteras in 1862, a few months after its encounter with the Confederate ironclad Merrimack off Hampton Roads, Va.

The forward part of its iron-plated bottom has collapsed — suggesting that it experienced a force from above, as it would have from an exploding depth charge.

Lt. Cmdr. Childress said that the hull damage could have been caused by natural deterioration, "but I think there is also strong evidence indicating that it was depth-charged."

Naval records show that many depth charges were dropped off the North Carolina coast during World War II, he said. German submarines were active in the area and torpedoed many Allied freighters and tankers.

Japan, U.S. Set Mock Air Fights

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — Japanese and U.S. fighter pilots will fight mock air battles over the Pacific off northern Japan for four days beginning Aug. 27, the Japanese Defense Agency said today.

Japanese F-4 Phantom and F-105 Starfighters and U.S. Phantom will take part in the drill, the third of its kind this year.

(Continued from Page 1)

Security Council Resolution 242, prompted condemnation by many American Jewish groups, some of which called for his resignation. In addition, some Republican leaders also joined in demanding his removal.

The State Department acknowledged yesterday that Milton Wolf, ambassador to Austria, had held an unauthorized meeting recently with a PLO official in Vienna, Issa Sartawi.

But the department said that Mr. Wolf was not reprimanded, but rather "reminded" of American policy. The implication of acting spokesman Tom Reston's remarks was that Mr. Wolf had not carried on any significant business with Mr. Sartawi, who had also met Mr. Wolf on two other occasions socially.

Mr. Wolf, a prominent businessman and Jewish leader in Shaker Heights, Ohio, has reportedly been close with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who met with the PLO leader Yasser Arafat last month in Vienna. But Mr. Reston said that Mr. Wolf had played no role in arranging that visit.

Mr. Young said that, after he had submitted his resignation to Mr. Carter, the president asked him to talk the matter over with Mr. Vance again before making a decision. But Mr. Young said that he

felt he had to be decisive and therefore chose to quit before seeing Mr. Vance again.

In the news conference, Mr. Young stressed his continued support for the Carter administration and said that he thought he could do more good for Mr. Carter as a private citizen than as a controversial public figure.

When asked if he thought the U.S. policy of nonrecognition of the PLO was a sound one, he said "No, but I understand it." He said that the PLO was gaining all the time in political and economic strength, even while decreasing in military power.

"It is in nobody's interest to ignore the PLO," he said. He added that he could sympathize with Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO, "but I guess I think the United States is in a different position."

Mr. Young, the leading foreign affairs official in the administration, sought to leave the impression that he was relatively relaxed and unperturbed by the developments.

Mr. Vance was clearly upset at Mr. Young's handling of the PLO meeting and, in particular, Mr. Young's refusal at first to reveal that it was more than a social exchange.

In his news conference, Mr. Young said that, when he spoke to Kuwaiti, Syrian and Lebanese diplomats last month seeking a postponement in a pending Security Council vote on Palestinians, he said he was told that only the PLO could make that decision.

Mr. Young said he told them that he could not meet with the PLO representative, but that if he and the PLO envoy happened to be at the Kuwaiti ambassador's house at the same time, that was something else. He said that he never informed Washington of the meeting that produced the postponement in the vote.

He said that he found it difficult to maintain the protocol and diplomacy standards demanded by the press and "many other people in the nation."

Young Says He's 'Not Sorry' for Actions

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Tourist Haven

Oil From Mexico Blows Fouls Texas' Padre Isla

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 16 (AP) — Crude oil from the Mexican oil blowout coated 2 1/2 miles of beaches today on South Padre Island, and officials said that tourism is down 30 percent on the scenic island.

A Coast Guard spokesman said last night that a three-foot-wide swath of oil had washed up on beaches used for camping, swimming and fishing near a strip of hotels and condominiums. "It will be very noticeable, that is for sure," he said.

Almost 10 miles of tourist beaches along the northern end of the 100-mile-long island were fouled Tuesday and yesterday. The oil came 500 miles north from Mexico's latest well, which blew out June 3.

Large patches of oil floated offshore. Reconnaissance flights yesterday showed a ribbon of oil stretching 60 miles from the southern tip of Padre Island.

Worse Foreseen

Scientist John Robinson said thousands of square miles of the Gulf of Mexico south of Texas are covered by the oil, and warned that the situation in Texas could get much worse.

The Coast Guard has begun installing anti-oil booms in 1,500-foot-wide Aransas Pass, the heavily traveled channel leading to the port of Corpus Christi. The booms will be used to block oil infiltration into Corpus Christi Bay and Laguna Madre, the Coast Guard said.

Laguna Madre, which is between Padre Island and the mainland, harbors numerous rare birds and wildlife, a breeding ground for shrimp.

For the first time, island leaders were talking yesterday about the possibility of bays and lagoons along the 367-mile Texas coast, and Louisiana as well.

Special To Preside

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Young survived that purge, as expected, and servers saw it as a legacy of a political campaigning and friendship with Mr. Carter.

"As long as I'm president, Andy Young is willing to be the UN ambassador," Mr. Carter told the Congress Black Caucus in October, 1977.

Mr. Young earned that by stumping for Mr. Carter where the black vote counted to his success in the primaries. When Mr. Carter named black voters by saying the "ethnic purity" of the South.

Mr. Young immediately labeled it a "retrograde" and urged a retraction. A Mr. Carter complied.

"I sort of ended up being a sounding board on Carter," Mr. Young said, and again and again that "Carter right on race." He also eases his ties with black minister North as well as the South.

After the campaign, he believed that Mr. Young could any job he wanted in the administration, be it first to be considered, "if I went White House or into the Congress" he would be able to "criticize" when things didn't go their way, he explained.

But Mr. Young agreed to president's man at the White House — a choice that put him in a position of being a Washington, D.C. geographic.

Some blacks protest Mr. Young was not doing to advance the cause of blacks. "I'm not the black folks' savior to Carter," Mr. Young responded that was not what blacks wanted to hear.

The son of a New Orleans black family and a Congregational minister at Union College in Hartford, Conn., Mr. Young was a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and his wife, Jean, at a church. They have five children.

With his background struggle for racial rights, Mr. Young's most recent move to new nations of Africa, where colonial governments are members with bitterness.

"Any black man in the sticking his head out when another black to trust a white on racial questions," Mr. Young said.

"But they trusted me, the President Carter and the Secretary of State Cy Vance and part of the test was would say," he said only days ago.

"I guess one point has proven," Mr. Young added only a week before he resigns.

3 Soviet Ship Headed Toward Cuba, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP) — Two Soviet Navy ships and a cargo ship sailed into the Caribbean Sea today, the Defense Department said.

Navy officials at the Pentagon expect the Kresta II-class and Krivak-class destroyers and ships of the Navy. The Pentagon said they were being observed by Navy destroyer and patrol ships.

Department spokesman Tom Reston said yesterday that the Russians have dispatched naval units to the Caribbean, the new deployment remains troublesome.

time when Cuba is pursuing an assertive policy in the hemisphere, the Soviet-Cuban military ship deserves close scrutiny.

Reston said, "For this reason, the deployment is a source of concern to the United States."

The Soviet deployment in the Caribbean is the first since 1961, when five naval units stopped Cuban ports and maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico. The Pentagon noted that it is the 20th Soviet deployment in a decade.

Western Atlantic and the Caribbean. Normally, the naval stop in Cuban ports such as Havana and Matanzas.

Schmidt Sails to Poland

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today left for Poland after two days in Denmark.

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Kenya Airways

KENYA AIRWAYS LIMITED

THREE SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Kenya Airways is the international airline of the Republic of Kenya. We are currently operating a fleet of Boeing 707 and 720 aircraft on our routes to Europe, Asia and the Indian Ocean. With Douglas DC-9 and Fokker F-27 aircraft on our African Regional and Domestic Services. The Airline's head office is at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi, a city enjoying a near perfect climate and many sporting and social facilities. The company employs a total of approximately three thousand within Kenya and overseas.


The Airline is a young one - not yet three years old, and is now looking for suitably qualified persons to fill three senior positions reporting directly to the Managing Director and Chief Executive. The positions are Board Appointments. Generous salary and allowances will be paid reflecting the importance of the position. If the successful applicants are Kenya citizens, permanent employment will be offered - if expatriates, then contract terms will be offered subject to negotiation, but in any event not less than three years duration. All three positions will be filled by persons who are not less than thirty-five years old, with at least ten years previous airline or relevant experience, unlikely to be presently earning less than \$12,000 per annum. They must also be strong personalities with proven leadership qualities and administrative ability, and available within three months.

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- COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE**
Responsible to the Managing Director for all revenue earning aspects of the Airline and its subsidiaries. The successful applicant will be a University Graduate familiar with pool and bilateral negotiations and have demonstrable success in passenger, cargo, charter and tour marketing. Apart from English it will be an advantage to have a good knowledge of either French, German or Italian.
- TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE**
Responsible to the Managing Director for all operational, engineering and traffic services including technical training. The successful applicant will have senior aviation engineering licenses or equivalent experience with experience on multi-jet airliners. Flying experience would also be an advantage - though a flying licence would not be a requirement.

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Israel Calls It U.S. Affair

PLO Labels Resignation

Ind of 'Mental Terrorism'
RIS, Aug. 16 (IHT) — The PLO Liberation Organization expressed outrage at the resignation of Andrew Young, the ambassador to the United States, while Israel dismissed the resignation as "none of our business," and said it was more concerned about U.S. policy toward the PLO.

Israel criticized the resignation of Young, the United States' ambassador to the PLO, as an internal American matter. But he added that from the perspective of Arab states, "who have been following the strained American-Israel dialogue of the last few days, we believe that Israel wanted to intimidate the United States administration against being balanced in its voting in the forthcoming Security Council discussion on the Middle East."

He was referring to an upcoming vote in the Security Council on a Kuwaiti-sponsored resolution in support of Palestinian rights. It was to get a postponement of that vote, Mr. Young has said, that prompted him to meet with the PLO official.

Rhodesian Criticism
For Richard, former British ambassador to the United Nations, said Mr. Young's "was successful in doing what he set out to do — shifting U.S. policy more in the direction of black Africa. In this he succeeded."

In Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a government spokesman said: "Not many Zimbabwe Rhodesians will shed any tears after the political demise of Andrew Young. He has in the past shown a complete lack of understanding for the problems of this country. Mr. Young has maintained that a settlement in Rhodesia requires without the participation of the Patriotic Front would not bring peace or stability."

The Rev. Ndabeni Sibole, the internal faction of Zimbabwe African National Union said in a statement, "There is no doubt Africa will be poorer without him. Young understood African aspirations far better than his predecessors. He is going to be very hard to replace."

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, a senior official of the Patriotic Front said today that Mr. Young had been unhelpful and unsympathetic to the cause of Zimbabwe Rhodesian liberation.

'Blackmail' Charged
In Moscow, the Soviet Union said Mr. Young was fired under pressure of blackmail from Tel Aviv. In an editorial, Tass said Mr. Young, as chairman this month of the UN Security Council, had every right to meet with the PLO official. It also accused Israel of "unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of the United States."

Black leaders in the United States were disturbed by the resignation of Mr. Young, who was a political asset for Mr. Carter among black voters.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson said the ambassador was following Mr. Carter's overall policy of human rights when he met with the PLO. "Andrew Young knows there can be no final peace in the Middle East that does not include all the people, and that also means three million Palestinians," he said.

He also criticized President Carter, saying "the president has apparently decided to sacrifice Africa, the Third World and black Americans. I think it's tragic."

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he regretted Mr. Young's decision and said he should not be made a "sacrificial lamb for circumstances beyond his control."

Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said the role Jewish leaders played in calling for Mr. Young's resignation could polarize relations between Jews and blacks. "If we have to maintain our friendship by refraining from speaking to Arabs, then that friendship must be reassessed," Mr. Lowery said in Norfolk, Va.

Charles Evers, mayor of Fayette, Miss., and a civil rights activist, said Mr. Carter's re-election prospects were not harmed by the resignation. "He can't get re-elected anyway," he said.

U.S. Legislators Prepare Draft-Dodging Filibuster
By Katherine Ellison and Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP) — Rep. Thomas Harkin, D-Iowa, who flew Navy planes in combat over Vietnam, is concerned about a strong defense for the United States — and he has a plan.

For starters, he would build a solar-powered cruise missile. He would put the MX missile system on abandoned Antrak lines, on Mississippi River barges, on moth-balled ships. Then he would require the armed forces to use alternate fuels — methane, gasoline, wind — to propel torpedoes, missiles, naval vessels, aircraft and combat vehicles.

The clincher in Rep. Harkin's scheme is that any member of Congress who votes to reinstate the draft could be conscripted into special service. They would have to undergo periodic training that would include twice-a-day trots around the Washington Monument. They would also have to eat together at a House cafeteria training table.

There is not the slightest chance that Rep. Harkin's proposals will be adopted, but they are among the items of business awaiting the House after its August recess. Rep. Harkin and a handful of other congressmen have an arsenal of more than 100 amendments — some frivolous, some not — as part of a campaign against renewal of registration for military service.

The major amendment is sponsored by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., who proposes deleting the registration requirement from the pending defense authorization bill.

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MIRACLE BABY — Test-tube baby Louise Brown, now a year old, bites on a teething ring recently. In an interview with McCall's, her mother Leslie said that the doctor had given up on the operation. Only after turgings from a colleague, did he give it one last try — this time successfully.

News Analysis

Young Became Liability For President Politically

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT) — For all the controversy it stirred during his 31 months as the provocatively outspoken U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young has always been considered by the White House as an important political and diplomatic asset — until the final episode with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

High administration officials insist that it was primarily for reasons of state that Mr. Young had to leave the government — because he damaged American credibility, undercut President Carter's Middle East policy and undermined his own effectiveness with his free-wheeling style of operation and his original, false version of his contact with the PLO.

But some Carter associates acknowledged that Mr. Young had also become a political liability. And by Mr. Young's own account, it was a conclusion that he shared and had apparently pushed upon a reluctant Mr. Carter.

"I have chosen to remove myself," Mr. Young said in a brief public statement. "It is no longer just my risk. I see myself in some ways continuing to jeopardize the administration."

From the account of high administration officials, there were indications that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Robert Strauss, the president's Middle East negotiator, had felt that Mr. Young should resign, but that the senior White House staff was split, some in favor of his staying.

To some high officials, Mr. Young often called a lone-wolf diplomat because of his maverick style of diplomacy — had shown himself far less of a team player than Cabinet secretaries like Joseph Califano of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Michael Blumenthal of the Treasury Department, who were fired last month partly for their independence and tendency to follow their

own course rather than White House direction.

These officials reasoned that Mr. Carter would have been hurt by looking inconsistent and not in charge of his administration if he had let Mr. Young remain after the PLO contact.

"The president knew he couldn't tolerate what Andy had done," said one high official. "He knew he had to take him out. He was heart sick about it."

But from all indications, Mr. Carter found it difficult to fire someone who had been such a long, close, important political ally and Mr. Young, by publicly announcing his resignation, took him off the hook.

With Congress recessed, the Young affair did not immediately cause the political uproar that it might have. All day yesterday, government officials and party leaders discussed whether his departure would cost more heavily with American blacks than his retention would cost with American Jews, presumed to be upset over his contacts with the PLO.

I reject both of those considerations," commented John White, the Democratic Party national chairman. "It may have some political effects. But those are hard to calculate right now. This transcends politics. It affects the foreign policy of the United States."

Nonetheless, Mr. White and high administration officials acknowledged that for Mr. Young to have stayed after violating the president's policy and then giving the State Department a false version of what he had done would have raised serious political problems with the American public because it would have put in question the dramatic Cabinet shake-up that Mr. Carter undertook last month.

Throughout the Carter administration, Mr. Young had offended conservatives, and often moderates, but delighted blacks and the left with his outspoken views. He had always found it difficult to reconcile the dictates of his conscience with the dictates of diplomacy.

But the White House endured whatever controversy Mr. Young engendered both because of the political calculation that he appealed strongly to blacks who were disaffected about other elements of the Carter administration, and because of the conviction of the president and Mr. Vance that Mr. Young played a uniquely important role in opening up contacts with black Africa and the Third World.

At the Cabinet meeting last month when all the administration's high officials submitted their resignation at the president's request, Mr. Carter dressed down Mr. Young for some of his statements but pointedly said that Mr. Young was "responsible for improved relations with about 50 countries in the world."

President May Be Forced to Turn Some Away

U.S. Sees Oil Imports Near Carter Ceiling

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP) — The United States seems likely to import much more oil this year than the Carter administration estimated earlier, and will come very close to the president's much-publicized ceiling of 8.2 million barrels a day.

If the recession is weaker and the winter weather harsher than expected, imports could easily exceed the ceiling, and the president would be called upon to turn some oil away, according to the new estimates.

The administration had thought the limit was set high enough to avoid such action so soon. "I'm surprised and a little startled," an administration economist said yesterday. "It looked like we had a fair amount of room when we set those quotas."

When President Carter set the ceiling in his energy address last month, the administration estimated that imports of crude oil were at an annual rate of 7.8 million barrels a day, a comfortable 400,000 barrels a day below the ceiling.

Critics of Ceiling
At the time, several European energy officials were critical of the ceiling of 8.2 million barrels a day, claiming that the United States would not have to make any sacrifices to stay under it, while their countries were making concessions.

But now the Energy Department has revised its estimates to show that crude oil is being imported at an annual rate of between 8.1 million and 8.2 million barrels a day. This is high enough, Energy Department economists say, that a change in economic factors could force Mr. Carter into the difficult position of restricting the imports.

Such action, forcing consumption cutbacks and possibly leading to further price increases, in the midst of a recession and in the winter before a presidential election, would be politically painful.

Energy Department and White House officials were unable to give specific reasons for the changes in the estimates.

A White House economist acknowledged that the Energy Department had been dealing regularly with higher import estimates.

Stolen Works of Art Recovered in Boston
BOSTON, Aug. 16 (AP) — Stolen artworks valued at between \$1 million and \$2 million, including Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Lady," have been recovered here and one person has been arrested in the case, police said.

The Rembrandt was among six paintings and two Chinese Ming dynasty vases stolen in the burglary of a home in Cohasset, Mass., a year ago, police said. The artworks were recovered Tuesday.

Return to Merit Selection For Judges Urged by Bell
By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — The time is approaching to again pick federal judges strictly on individual merit, and to stop giving special consideration to blacks, Hispanics and women, outgoing Attorney General Griffin Bell said yesterday.

"We have reached the point of knowing that the affirmative action program that we've been carrying on in selecting judges is a success," Mr. Bell told a Department of Justice employees at a unusually emotional farewell session.

Mr. Bell, who has drawn fire from some interest groups for not recommending more women and minorities, said that when President Carter finishes filling the new judgeships created by Congress, the judiciary will break down this way: 7.5 percent will be black, 3 percent Hispanic and 6.5 percent women.

The outgoing attorney general said that those percentages contrasted with "virtually nothing" in the way of representation for those groups when the Carter administration took office.

Radio Cited
"Related to the percentage of each in the lawyer population, this is substantial representation," Mr. Bell said.

"I would suggest that the time is approaching when the affirmative action can be terminated and the selection process returned to the normal method of selecting the best person available without regard to race, creed or sex," Mr. Bell said.

Of the total lawyer population, 2.6 percent is black and 9.4 percent is women, according to the Department of Justice. No figure on Hispanics was available.

Mr. Carter has yet to select 26 new judges. Mr. Bell said. Added to the total of 232 already picked, the president in his four-year term will have named 40 percent of the federal judges in the U.S.

'70 Bombing Figure Ends U.S. Jail Term
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Aug. 16 (AP) — David Fine, convicted in a 1970 anti-war bombing at the University of Wisconsin that killed one person, was released on parole from federal prison early yesterday and said, "I'm on my way home."

He had been imprisoned here since 1976 after being convicted of several state and federal charges in the bombing on the Madison campus in which a researcher was killed. He was given concurrent seven-year sentences. The bombing was intended as a protest against the Vietnam War.

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than the White House had. But, he added, it was assumed at the White House that the Energy Department estimates would be revised downward as better import information became available.

"We never really used the 7.8-

million-barrel figure over here," an Energy Department official said. "Actually, our projections all along have indicated that we would be somewhat snug up against the quota."

Support for the higher Energy

China Asks U.S. to Clear 3 Round-Trip Air Flights
By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP) — China asked the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday for permission to operate three round-trip charter flights next winter between San Francisco and Shanghai.

If approved by the CAB, the flights would be the first unrestricted, nonstop passenger service between the United States and China since regular service was interrupted 30 years ago.

In the recent thaw in relations between the two countries, U.S. China flights have been special charters for entities such as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, or press groups. Most of those flights were through Hong Kong or Japan.

"The application was filed by Jerry Ryan, a Washington attorney, on behalf of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), an entity that is the equivalent of the CAB, the U.S. State Department's transportation section and a national airline all rolled into one."

The government of China is interested in promoting tourism from the United States to China and is desirous of becoming familiar with the problems of operating air service between China and the United States," the Chinese agency told the CAB.

Lease Agreement
The proposed flights would be operated by Pan American World Airways for CAAC under a lease agreement. Pan Am would provide Boeing 747SP aircraft and cockpit crews, although the CAAC would provide cabin crews, Mr. Ryan said. The three round trips would be part of a series of six, three to be offered by Pan Am and three by CAAC, the application states. Each airline would provide ground handling for the flights in its own country.

CAAC has contracted with Boeing to purchase several 747SP aircraft, which are to be delivered early next year, and the proposed flights would aid the Chinese agency in familiarizing itself with the aircraft, it told the CAB.

The first of the proposed flights would leave San Francisco for Shanghai on Dec. 17 and return Jan. 1. The second flight would leave San Francisco on Jan. 14 and return Jan. 29. The third flight would leave San Francisco on Feb. 11 and return Feb. 26.

He is accused of stealing highly classified documents and selling them to an undercover FBI agent. He allegedly took the agent on a late night tour of his office after using a false name to sign in the agent past two guards.

He later stuffed a top secret document about Soviet and Warsaw Pact military strength down his pants and walked past the guards, the FBI said in court papers.

"Our security procedures are honed and generally well thought out," Mr. Feldbaum said. "But I'll take a look at everything to see if there is a systematic problem that we can fix." He said, for instance, that he will check why security guards in the sensitive area where the enlisted man worked were from the General Services Administration rather than the military.

The CIA undertook a similar review of its security measures a year ago after William Kampiles, a low-ranking CIA officer, was arrested and convicted for stealing a top secret spy satellite manual and selling it to the Soviet Union.

A CIA official said yesterday that the review had resulted in

Department estimates came Tuesday in the revised forecasts for imports during the third and fourth quarters of this year.

The administration and the Energy Department had expected the earlier estimates of imports during those periods to drop somewhat as better information became available. The new information, they theorized, would reflect the drop in imports resulting from the price increase levied on crude oil by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in June.

Although the projections released yesterday for those two quarters are lower than the earlier ones, they are not as low as officials had expected. Consequently, Energy Department statisticians are now firm in their belief that the administration has little leeway in keeping under the ceiling.

But Energy Department and White House officials plan to put out that there are many conditions that could lead to reductions in oil imports. Factors such as further unrest in Iran, a bad recession, a mild winter and further increases in the price of imported oil could keep imports under the ceiling.

On Spying Charges
In addition to being justified on the grounds of reciprocity, the request will further develop understanding, good relations and friendships between the people of the United States and the people of China," the Chinese agency told the CAB.

Pentagon to Check Security After Arrest of Navy Staffer
By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP) — Defense Department officials yesterday ordered a major review of security measures at the Pentagon in reaction to the arrest of a Navy enlisted man who allegedly boasted of walking out of his sensitive office with top secret documents.

Carl Feldbaum, the Pentagon's inspector-general for defense intelligence, said that he was asked to conduct an independent investigation of document, building and personnel security in light of the espionage charges filed against Petty Officer 3d Class Lee Madsen, 24, a special security officer for the intelligence community's Strategic Warning Staff.

He is accused of stealing highly classified documents and selling them to an undercover FBI agent. He allegedly took the agent on a late night tour of his office after using a false name to sign in the agent past two guards.

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3 Die Fighting California Fire
SANTA MARIA, Calif., Aug. 16 (UPI) — Three firefighters were killed yesterday battling an 850-acre brushfire alongside a highway in the steep coastal mountains of central California.

Another firefighter was reported in serious condition. More than 180 local, state and federal firefighters were expected to remain on the fire lines through the night.

In Boise, Idaho, a 65,000-acre fire threatened today to jump the Salmon River and move northward through timber forests, but firefighters hoped that the rain that fell a few days ago would slow the progress of the flames.

Michigan Opts Against Limits On Thermostats

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 16 (AP) — Agreeing with a state official who called the plan ill-conceived, Gov. William Milliken said yesterday that the state will not adhere to federal standards for building temperatures.

Commerce Director William McLaughlin had recommended the move to Gov. Milliken, saying that the program was "ill-conceived and poorly planned" with rules that "seem to shift back and forth" as the ideas are examined and questioned by states.

The rules, covering nonresidential buildings, call for temperatures of 78 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and 65 in winter. Gov. Milliken said that the administrative cost of the program to the state would be more than \$250,000 above what the federal government would make available to help pay for it.

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Andrew Young's Departure

Andrew Young served his country well as ambassador to the United Nations. And he served it badly. But until the events leading up to his resignation, he had always been expected for serving it honestly. He said that he felt, irrespective of whom it would offend or whose interests it would damage, that if they were unwittingly sometimes those of his country. He was not concerned about the sensibilities of whites in Queens when he labeled the borough racist, or of Iranian women when he suggested that Ayatollah Khomeini would one day be canonized. When his analogies were grotesquely overdrawn as when he in effect likened the American prison system to the Soviet gulag. His rhetoric was always more reminiscent of his boots in the pulpit and the civil rights movement than it was of his predecessors in diplomacy. And much of the time, perhaps even most of the time, that was good. His candor and compassion, as well as his accessibility, were more important than his black skin in improving U.S. relations with Africa and the rest of the Third World. But as so often is the case, his greatest strengths were turned to weaknesses because he lacked a particular kind of political sensitivity, flexibility and moderation. It is not surprising that Jimmy Carter, whose presidency has been flawed by the same weaknesses, but who also shares Young's strengths, was so personally devoted to the ambassador and so distraught at the need to accept his resignation. But the need was real, much more so, for example, than the need to accept the resignations of Cabinet secretaries Joseph Califano and Michael Blumenthal last month. This time Young knowingly breached U.S. policy in an area of the highest importance in his country's international relations and then he misled his government, which in turn misled the world about what had actually happened.

By meeting with an official representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in direct contravention of an explicit U.S. commitment to Israel, Young seriously undermined the credibility of the Carter administration. To Israelis, direct contact with the PLO is a long step down the road toward recognizing its claim to their country as part of a Palestinian homeland. If the United States can not be trusted to its commitments in matters that an ally considers crucial to its survival, what good will its word be elsewhere? Trust is a key currency in the basket

that supports international agreements. If it is devalued too many times the result could be bankruptcy. The only way to restore Israel's confidence, and perhaps that of many other nations as well, was to accept Young's resignation. The administration might also investigate the case of Ambassador Milton Wolf, who has had three meetings with a PLO representative in Vienna. Just as no one questions Young's motives in trying to establish a new path to peace through dialogue with the PLO, so Ambassador Wolf's motives are not suspect, but he has also contributed to a devaluation of trust in his government.

Although his flaws have proved fatal, there is much in Young's record to be admired and much in his style that will be missed when he is gone from the international scene. His intelligence and humanity helped to turn around U.S. relations with numerous countries, most notably Nigeria, which is a major supplier of oil to the United States and a powerful force in Africa. He was also instrumental in advancing the cause of peaceful transition to black rule in Rhodesia and Namibia, and there is no doubt that he improved the standing of the United States with countries all over Asia, Africa and Latin America. He may, at times, have aroused false hopes out of his passionate desire to help the underprivileged. But there is no question that he did more to develop understanding between the United States and Third World countries than any of his predecessors.

It is difficult to judge whether Young's departure from the Carter administration will be a political liability or an advantage. The immediate reaction from black leaders has been shock and disapproval. There would surely have been similar Jewish reaction if the president had allowed him to remain. It is possible that in the White House political councils those two factors canceled each other out and the decision was made, as it should have been, on the basis of foreign policy considerations. In any event, the political impact, if it is adverse, can surely be mitigated by a wise choice as a replacement for Young. It should be someone with the current ambassador's candor and intelligence, but greater sensitivity to the forms that are sometimes inseparable from the substance of traditional diplomacy.

Summer and Gasoline

Ah, yes, the beaches are crowded again. It's like old times. After an unprosperous beginning to the season, business is booming along the boardwalks. And the same is true most of the other summer resorts on their glorious lakes, rivers and hillsides. It wasn't the weather that turned things around in summer for the tourist industry. It was the disappearance of the lines at the gasoline stations.

The lines vanished for reasons over which the United States government has no control. Part of the explanation is the enlightened behavior of American motorists who apparently are holding their mileage down significantly. But the crowds at the beaches make you wonder whether those good intentions are holding up. There is also the Iranian revolution, which has by no means yet run its full course. The chronology of the last spasm is instructive, since it could be repeated at any moment.

After several sporadic interruptions, Iran cut off oil exports altogether on the day after Christmas. It takes Iranian oil nearly two months to make the slow ocean voyage to the United States, and the impact didn't reach American ports until mid-February. Industry began rapidly drawing down its stocks and, by April, the federal government and industry agreed that the stocks were getting dangerously low. The government ordered reductions of the flow to consumers, and the oil market began to feel the effect in May. That's when the gasoline lines first formed. These long lags have obscured the view of

cause and effect. Iran began exporting again in March, haltingly at first but, by April, fairly steadily. That was before American consumers had even begun to feel the 10-week cutoff. But the ocean voyage still took two months and, because Iran's production stayed low, supplies stayed tight. Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger spent June in a complicated public quarrel with the industry over how much oil ought to be used to rebuild stocks, and how much ought to be sent along to the consumer. By July stocks were up out of the danger zone and things were running more smoothly.

Is that a happy ending? It looks more like a warning of further trouble to come. There are 4 million more automobiles, buses and trucks on American highways this summer than there were a year ago. Meanwhile American domestic oil production is declining. That is why U.S. oil imports at last year's level aren't enough to give each American driver as much as he was using last year. And that, in turn, is why the sudden surge of weekend and vacation driving this month has uncomfortable implications.

If the restraint vanishes, along with the gasoline lines, the filling stations will begin to run short and the lines will immediately reappear. It is, in a manner of speaking, a very democratic choice. Those people who use as much gasoline as they did last summer are, in effect, voting to bring the gasoline lines back.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Estonians Buy Bones for Soup

The Estonians are queuing up to buy bones. When you hear in mind that Estonia, the former free state on the Baltic, has had the benefit of only 35 years of scientific socialism and is an agricultural country normally called upon to feed Leningrad, that is a startling revelation. . . . The Soviet performance in agriculture is dreadful and deteriorating. Food shortages are considered to be worse than they were 10 years ago. This is partly for reasons of atrocious inefficiency in

distribution, and partly because the collective farms are areas of misery and deprivation.

Yet these domestic incompetents who cannot maintain for their people a reliable European standard of life, can build 12 nuclear cruisers for a fleet which shakes the seas already. Perhaps a nation of hunters and warriors can legitimately despise their pastoral neighbors, the frightened, productive and peaceful peoples of the West whose grain will feed them.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

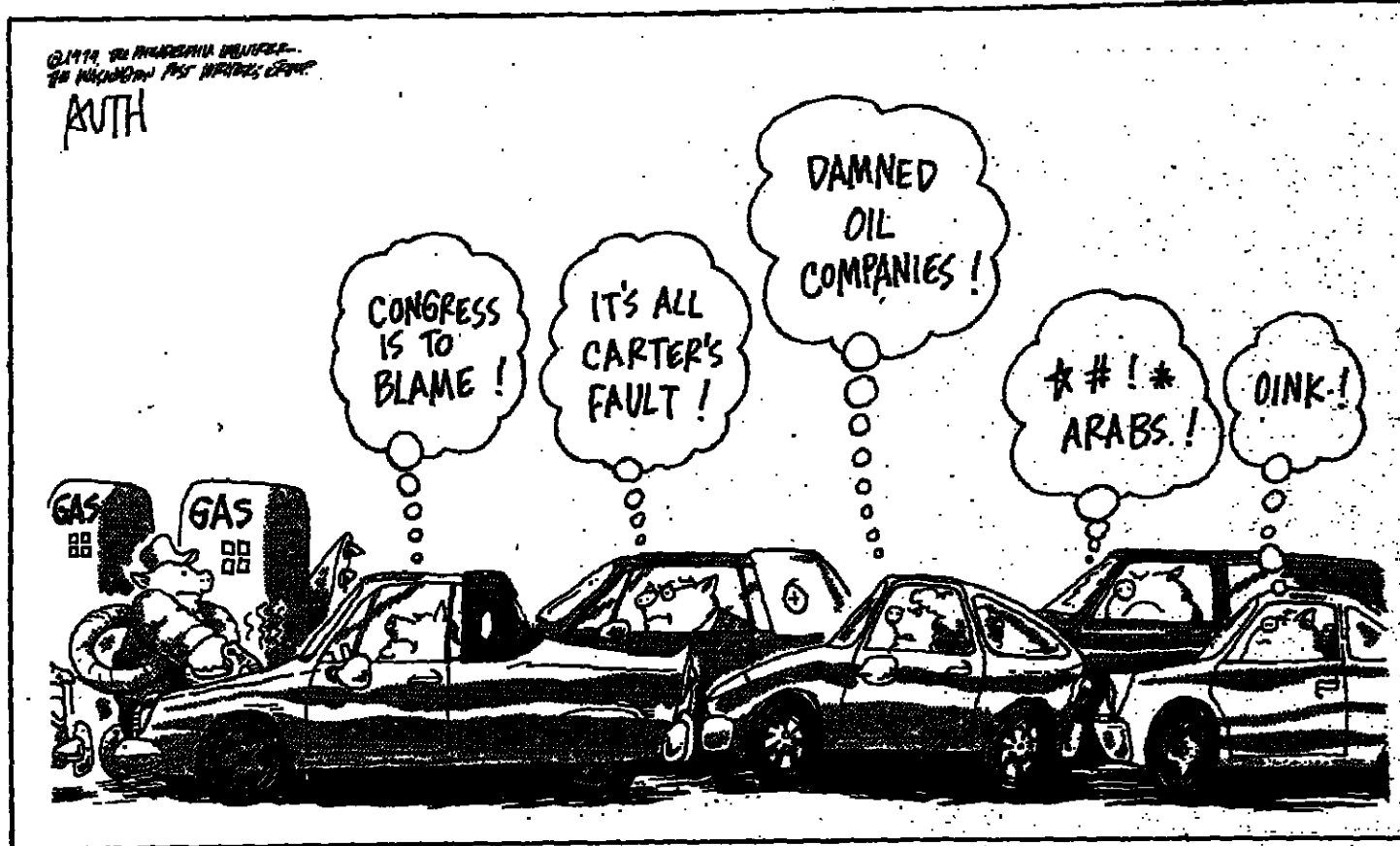
August 17, 1904

NEW YORK — A count made by New York Herald reporters on a Sunday showed that over an eight hour period more than a fifth of all the passing vehicles were horseless, while at the lower end of the Riverside Drive, from which business vehicles are excluded, the count showed 100 automobiles to 89 vehicles drawn by horses. The automobile has come to stay, and it is in the interest of all respectable lovers of the sport, as well as in that of the general public, that the "black sheep" in the shape of reckless "chauffeurs" be driven out and the use of the machines in city streets be regulated to the safety and satisfaction of all concerned.

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1929

WASHINGTON — Total resources of national banks have dropped more than \$1.5 billion in three months, according to the Comptroller of the Currency. Figures indicating declines in nearly all important items bear out the assertions of the Comptroller, made recently, that national banking laws must be relaxed or a steadily growing list of state banks would continue to profit from defections in the national associations. Aside from this warning, the Comptroller declined to comment on his report. The number of banks decreased from 7,691 in June 1928 to 7,575 in March of this year, while at present there are but 7,536.



Israel: A Strategic Bastion of the U.S.

By Ronald Reagan

WASHINGTON — Stripped of rhetoric, the paramount American interest in the Middle East is to prevent the region from falling under the domination of the Soviet Union. Were Moscow or even its radical allies in the region, allowed to establish dominance or acquire a stranglehold on the West's sources of petroleum, either at the wellhead or at various oil route chokepoints, the economies of the major industrial states would be jeopardized and the capacity of NATO and Japan to resist Soviet pressure would be dangerously impaired. Indeed, any American government which allowed oil supplies to its allies to be placed in question would almost certainly invite the neutralization of Western Europe and Japan, the encirclement of China, and — eventually — its own isolation.

The critical importance of the Middle East to American global interests should be obvious, and yet the policies of our government continue the gradual erosion of our influence and power in the region. Today, the Soviet Union is capitalizing on a vast military buildup by raising the level of risk in accordance with its perception of the strategic balance. The Soviet fleet now has the run of the Mediterranean, free access to the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and is extending its global reach.

This assertion of Soviet military power at both ends of the Middle East is evident in their string of bases and naval facilities in Iraq, Syria, South Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya. The armies of all these countries are largely dependent on Soviet equipment. The recent turmoil in Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkey — all bordering upon the Soviet Union — is ominous. Each of these non-Arab states is crucial to the balance of power between the Soviet Union and the West, and in each case chaos means a gain for the Kremlin and a deficit for American interests.

Meanwhile, the U.S. record is one of understatement and miscalculation regarding the extent of Soviet capabilities and Soviet interest in affecting or controlling the flow of oil from the Middle East, in basic rights and in defense posts. Swayed by the misleading abstraction of "détente," our policy-makers have yet to achieve a clear understanding of the Soviet role in the region. Moscow's objectives and intentions continue to be viewed as opportunistic and not as an integral part of a major effort to alter the global balance of power.

True Stakes

The Iranian debacle is the most recent example of the extent to which U.S. indecision and ignorance of the challenge we face in the region obscure the true stakes. Continued instability fueled by our policies provides important opportunities to the Russians to expand their sphere of influence and to deny or control oil-resources vital to the Western economies. Meanwhile, those leaders in the area who have cast their fate with the United States now seriously question our political judgment and our ability and willingness to back our friends and to withstand threats to their survival. These developments, coupled with Brezhnev's unilateral public warning not to intervene in Iran, would indicate that the Soviet Union — not the United States — is poised to fill the power void left "East of Suez" by the British.

The Carter administration has yet to grasp that in this region conflict and tension are endemic, a condition traceable largely to the fragmented sectarian nature of Middle Eastern society. For example, territorial disputes among Arab states are persistent; ethnic and religious rivalries abound; conservative and radical attitudes regarding social change are continuing to conflict. The recent tragedy of the Lebanese civil war and the border war between the two Yemens earlier this year are two cases in point. Thus, the more critical issues dividing Arab states actually have little to do with Israel, even though the Jewish state has served as a convenient polemical rallying point in internal Arab conflicts.

The existence of Israel has served as a convenience for the Soviet Union as well, but Russian aims for control over the entire region existed long before Israel's birth in 1948. Without this bastion of liberal democracy in the heart of the area, the Kremlin would be confined to supporting militant regimes against pro-American conservative governments which would not be able to divert the attention

and energies of the radicals away from themselves by using the "lightning rod" of the "Zionist State." Moreover, our own position would be weaker without the political and military assets Israel provides. Yet, American policy-makers downgrade Israel's geopolitical importance as a stabilizing force, as a deterrent to radical hegemony and as a military offset to the Soviet Union.

The fall of Iran has increased Israel's value as perhaps the only remaining strategic asset in the region on which the United States can truly rely, other than Saudi Arabia and the smaller Gulf kingdoms. Israel's strength derives from the reality that her affinity with the West is not dependent on the survival of an autocratic or capricious ruler. Israel has the democratic will, national cohesion, technological capacity and military fiber to stand forth as America's trusted ally.

With a democratic political sys-

tem like our own we need have no fear of Israel's political stability or of the rise of a radical, anti-American leadership at her helm. Her intelligence services provide critical guidance to ongoing regional development, the technical know-how of her specialists could be used to service American equipment in a crisis, and her facilities and airfields could provide a secure point of access if required at a moment of emergency. Further, Soviet planners must constantly take into account the effective dominance of the Israeli forces and especially its air force, over critical zones of access and transit in the region. In a moment of crisis the knowledge that this air force can create a zone of danger and uncertainty to the U.S.S.R. must greatly restrict Soviet options and thereby facilitate the tasks of American planners.

Specific Arab states such as Egypt — friendly to us at a particular moment — may well be able and prepared to take a front-line position in defense of Western se-

curity interests. To the extent that one or more can participate, so much the better; but such secondary links cannot substitute for a strong Israel in the ever-turbulent Middle East.

Therefore, it is foolhardy to risk weakening our most critical remaining regional strategic asset. Yet, if administration policies should serve to weaken Israel either through building the basis for a radical Palestinian state on her borders or through providing her with insufficient military assistance, the tasks of Kremlin planners dealing with the Middle East would be enormously eased and a determined barrier to Soviet expansionism in the region would have been withdrawn.

Only by full appreciation of the critical role the State of Israel plays in our strategic calculus can we build the foundation for thwarting Moscow's designs on territories and resources vital to our security and our national well-being.

1979, The Washington Post.

Exhortation and Sand Castles

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A syllogism underlays President Carter's decision to make the kind of energy speech he did on July 15 — the cross-of-malaise speech, as Francis X. Clines of The New York Times called it. The country was suffering from a sickness of the spirit, Carter said. That state of mind seeped the nation's performance and made government difficult. He would lift it by giving the people a bold energy program to cure about.

On that logic Carter has gambled a very great deal: not less, in all likelihood, than his chance for a second term. But the logic is faulty. The energy problem is neither a result of nor ground for a cure for American spiritual failings. And on its own terms the Carter energy program could not cure anything. Patrick Caddell, the polling analyst on whom the president relies, has been warning for years of a sour turn in the American public mood: polls do show a decline in people's confidence in the country's future and their own. But the public mood is not a creature living in a vacuum. It expresses what Americans perceive in the world about them, notably the functioning of their own institutions.

There has been reason, in the last 15 years, for loss of faith in American institutions. One polling analyst by stealth into a wrong war and an economic morass; another's contempt for law and the Constitution finally undid him. More generally, governments have raised and repeatedly disappointed expectations of their ability to manage affairs and improve life.

"We will have to play a kind of shuffling game" in oil allocations, Carter said in Kansas City. That was a statement of policy bank-

As a means of rebuilding the faith damaged by that recent history, Carter's energy program is irrelevant or worse. For one thing, realities in the world's energy situation make it certain that Americans face more annoyance and even hardship. Prices are going higher. The supply of oil will be tighter.

The president understands energy realities. But he chose to convey the impression that spending huge amounts of government money and snatching his fist would make things come out right. Worst of all, he once again raised expectations that the government could manage an immensely difficult economic enterprise.

There are two bold-sounding aspects to his policy. One is the "massive" program to produce synthetic fuels. On close examination this looks like warmed-over Nelson Rockefellerism. The Economist of London said "this sort of throwing of public investment funds at any problem is a policy with the longest record of consistent failure."

The other supposedly bold item is Carter's promise that America will "never" import more oil than in 1977. If and when the domestic economy turns up and demand for oil grows, how is the limited supply to be distributed? The government will allocate it — the very policy that has produced gas lines and threatens heating oil shortages.

"We will have to play a kind of shuffling game" in oil allocations, Carter said in Kansas City. That was a statement of policy bank-

ruptcy. It is overwhelmingly clear now that Washington cannot effectively allocate oil among all the uses and users in this vast country. The only mechanism that can work is the market; letting price do the allocating.

Many of the experts he called to Camp David urged Carter to decontrol prices, as a way not only to distribute available oil supplies but to encourage conservation. Liberals were among those giving that advice; resisting liberal clichés, they said other means than controls had to be used to repair the social damage of higher fuel prices.

Pain Avoided

The Carter program is largely exhortation and sand castles. It lacks the concrete policy changes that could really make a difference, and be the focus of meaningful public discussion: decontrol, for one, and cutbacks on highway building. The president shied away from steps that would have been bold in reality, and politically painful.

Just a month after its dramatic unveiling, the new policy seems dim. Virtually no one expects it to have any significant early impact on the energy situation. As a way of repairing Carter's political fortunes, or the public mood, it is almost certainly a nonstarter.

Carter deserved better. I think he has been a singularly humane figure in the White House, restoring idealism to the presidency. He has followed the constitutional path and resisted pressures to intervene in such places as Angola, Nicaragua, Iran — where a Ford-Kissinger government would almost certainly have plunged in bloodily. Again, some of Carter's harsh Washington critics are, I think, insiders who never forgave an outsider for making it.

But the decent, quiet, thoughtful character of the man has somehow not translated itself into the leadership techniques that make Washington work. It was an unhappy symbol when Carter, after all the noise about energy, let Congress go home for a month without a murmur. Can you imagine Franklin Roosevelt missing that chance to make a point?

The country is unlikely to have as good a husband being as his successor. But unless a political miracle happens, I think we shall soon again be watching the end of a presidency.

1979, The New York Times.

Letters

Emerson's Phrase

A footnote to Paul Hendrickson's entertaining profile of Malcolm Forbes (IHT, Aug. 9). I wonder how many European readers recognized that when he was quoted as observing: "I think consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds," he must have been reminiscing from Emerson's essay on "Self-Reliance," where the reference is to "a foolish consistency" — the "hobgoblin of little minds, adorned by little statesmen and philosophers and divines."

Readers in Britain puzzled by Emerson's title "Self-Reliance" might like to know that it is an archaic American expression, difficult to translate into current British usage. But Emerson gives some help with its meaning, as "the conviction that envy is ignorance," that a man "must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion." Curious, what?

H. GASTON HALL,

Kenilworth, England.

Who Is a Terrorist?

In your editorial (IHT Aug. 6), The Issue is Blackmail, you justify American steps for ensuring its security and the security of its allies. You also talk of U.S. "diplomatic self-interest and obligations." Surely the Arabs have as much right to their security and security of their allies as the Americans. Why should they not use all their resources to protect their interests?

You accuse the PLO of terrorist activities and conveniently forget the role of Begin in the massacre of Der Yasin. Who is a terrorist — the one who forcibly takes over one's hearth and home or the victim of this aggression?

MUAZZAM ALI,
Secretary-General,
Islamic Institute of
Defence Technology,
London.

Straight Query

My question is not rhetorical: Why would OPEC want anyone to know that it was thinking about abandoning the U.S. dollar in its sale of oil?

CHARLES FORD,
Montreux, Switzerland.

African Eye

One wonders what the real issue is, when African leaders criticize Bishop Muzorewa, and cast a blind eye on the activities of now-ousted Idi Amin and Mbasia Ngunjiri?

KARL KRAUSE,
Paris.

Ora Pro Nobis

Dauntis the Mentafé says his prayers — unusual these days!

H. LOYSON,
Geneva.

Government Is Heir of Taxpayer

By George F. W.

WASHINGTON —

This nation was born in a perverse, even unappealing, way. It was an overreaction to a tiny tax insurance spring from the ciple that tax increases should be legislated by representatives today. Americans tolerate huge and unlegislated tax increases. The cause of the inflation. The cure is legislation by Rep. Bill C. R-Ohio, and Sen. Bob K. Kan. Their bill would increase linking personal income (and the personal exemption) and the no-tax threshold consumer price index.

Everyone would benefit would be lower than they will be. Congress would be more candid than it has been. And the inflation rate would be lower than it otherwise would be. Government would have less money to spend.

The U.S. progressive tax was developed in an era of assumed stable prices. But high inflation seems inextricably entwined with the political system. It is a permanent affliction demands a permanent action of the sort Graddis Dole propose.

Graddison illustrates income of a worker with a family of four, and a wage of \$10.00 an hour, or about \$19,000 a year. With four exemptions, a standard deduction, his tax comes to \$15,000; his tax \$2,055. Assuming, optimally, only 8 percent inflation, his cost-of-living adjustment brings his pay to \$10.26 an hour, or about \$20,520 a year. With no tax, he would pay the same (10.8) of his income. The 1979 tax would be \$2,390. The \$170 difference in his real money income result of an unlegislated increase.

Dole calculates that with current inflation, a family of \$30,000 in 1979 must earn in 1980 just to stay even. Does that mean its tax bill \$888. Without indexing, it will pay \$9 billion extra income. The 1980 tax bill will be about \$12 billion.

Indexing of income tax in general, and in tax nations, including Canada's first five years of the 1970s, compounded was \$2.1 percent, so per exemptions for a family of four from \$3,600 to \$5,480, and come threshold for the 56 percent rate rose from \$91,260. Furthermore, an official says indexing is an important factor behind declining rate of growth of ment expenditure.

1974 — 15.9%
1975 — 10.2%
1976 — 2.7%
1977 — 2.1%

Ernst government's ex of windfall tax revenues from oil and lower expen Many so-called tax "cuts" more than reduce the tax to what it was before a rise of inflation. If Congress is to rise, it needs only such cuts. The Gradd proposal would force action by Congress by requiring legislation tax increases and from bogus tax reduction.

Opportunities

Some opportunity is rooted in political opinion. Legislators do not want automatic the sort of tax cuts they hitherto advertised. Other opposition in addition to a discernible practice, limiting political will to diminish national ability to use tax "fine tune" the economy. It is preposterous to critics of indexing do, that will cause people to be suffer from inflation. It is a day, at every cash sink into complacent inflation just because it injures them in their federal tax payers.

Without indexing, incentives are pernicious. There is, of course, so reward for reducing in there also are substantial benefits from distributive spending, the winds that inflation generates. Without indexing, harvest between \$1 \$1.5 billion in windfall each percentage point. Surely it is imprudent to permit to profit so that only it can be as serious as Benjamin Franklin fool that makes his doc

1979, The Wash

Obituaries

John Diefenbaker, Canadian Ex-Leader

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — John Diefenbaker, 83, died of a heart attack at his home in Ottawa. He was the first Canadian prime minister to be elected in 1957 and served until 1963. He was found dead by a companion, his wife said.

Dr. Diefenbaker, the former prime minister's home today said he died from an apparent heart attack. Mr. Diefenbaker had been ill since last summer with severe angina.

His last major public appearance was on a television news program in 1977. Mr. Diefenbaker said he was greatly concerned about his health. He had been told by his doctor that he was dying.

Mr. Diefenbaker was a lawyer and a politician. He was the first Canadian prime minister to be elected in 1957 and served until 1963. He was found dead by a companion, his wife said.

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He later set up practice as a lawyer and swiftly won a national reputation, defending 20 murder suspects and saving all but two from the gallows.

His oratory took him easily into politics. He won a parliamentary seat in 1940 and was always easily re-elected. After an unsuccessful attempt for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative party in 1948, he became party leader in 1956.

He became famous across Canada for his back-slapping, hand-pumping style with the voters, in contrast to the quiet approach of his main rival during his years of greatest political prominence, the late Liberal Prime Minister Lester Pearson.

But even the Conservatives did not escape Mr. Diefenbaker's barbs. He refrained from backing Mr. Clark at the last party leadership convention in 1976 and was critical of him later.

Never a man to do things by half measures, the former prime minister was at his fighting best when under attack.

Born in Ontario on Sept. 18, 1895, John Diefenbaker moved to Saskatchewan at the age of eight when his father, a teacher, took the family west to a pioneer homestead. The young Diefenbaker, of Scottish and Dutch descent, worked the farm with his father and brother.

To help finance his education, he also sold newspapers, and toured the area on a bicycle as a book salesman.

After graduating from university, he served with the Canadian army in World War I.

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SAFE — Former Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain relaxes after arriving safely at Portsmouth, England. His yacht lost a rudder during the gales that hit the Fastnet race. The storm kept him from making a trip to West Berlin; he was to conduct a Common Market youth orchestra.

Mrs. Sawfat Raouf

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat's mother-in-law died yesterday, the Middle East news agency reported. The mother of Egypt's first lady, Shihan Sadat, was the widow of Sawfat Raouf, an Egyptian physician.

Chinese Grain Forecast
PEKING, Aug. 16 (UPI) — China expects a grain output this year of 20 million tons more than the record harvest of 305 million tons in 1978, providing there are no "unusual natural disasters" this fall, the People's Daily newspaper said today.

Nicaragua Minister Made a Secret Mission to Cuba

By Charles A. Krause

MANAGUA, Aug. 16 (WP) — Interior Minister Tomas Borge, a founder of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and reportedly the most powerful member of Nicaragua's new government, has been in Cuba since Monday and is expected to return here by today.

Mr. Borge's trip, which was not announced before he left and was only confirmed yesterday morning by the government after rumors began circulating in Managua, is the second known to have been made by high-ranking members of Nicaragua's government since it came to power July 19.

The purpose of Mr. Borge's trip, however, may be more substantive. He is an old friend of Mr. Castro's, has visited Cuba several times before the Sandinistas succeeded in ousting Gen. Somoza and is considered to be one of the most radical members of the Sandinista coalition.

Mr. Borge has, however, said on numerous occasions that Nicaragua will not be a "second Cuba" and has loyally and forcefully espoused the new government's generally moderate policies since it came to power.

As interior minister, a member of the Sandinista National Directorate and as one of three members of the high command of Nicaragua's embryonic army, Mr. Borge is considered to have a key role in determining Nicaragua's future.

Manuel Espinoza, the official spokesman for the junta, and Francisco Asis, one of Mr. Borge's chief aides, both refused yesterday to say why the interior minister was in Cuba or with whom he would meet while there. Mr. Hassan would say only that Mr. Borge was in Havana "working for the [Nicaraguan] revolution."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman here said that he had no information about the interior minister's trip and was not even sure when he had left. The spokesman added that he assumed Mr. Borge was in Havana "to renew old acquaintances."

Although both the Sandinistas and the Cubans have denied that Mr. Castro gave arms to the Nicaraguan guerrillas during their war against Gen. Somoza, Cuba has sent medical teams, journalists and substantial aid to Nicaragua since the fighting ended. Mr. Castro also has offered to send teachers here when Nicaragua's schools reopen next month.

U.S. Crew's Battle Against Fastnet Gale

(Continued from Page 1)
The U.S. Cup victory. Air temperature, 55 degrees. Wind speed 55 knots. Just hours later, blinded, choked and deafened by the storm, the watch encountered a sight more horrifying than the largest waves — a string of tiny red and green lights, winking pathetically through the foam ahead.

Desperate Shouts
Tenacious had rounded Fastnet rock with the leaders. Now, on her way back, she would have to sail, only barely under control, head on through the rest of the fleet.

Mr. Jobson, blinded by salt water, could not see. From the rail came desperate shouts. "Bear away. Bear away. Boat Dead Ahead. Boat Dead Ahead."

The other boats careered by and through the night only dim outlines could be seen. But, if the 61-footer was pressed to the limits, the smaller boats must be pressed beyond. Many of them were.

It was at about that time that a wave swept over the 35-foot yacht Flashlight, sweeping two crewmen to their deaths.

Elsewhere in the gale, a 37-footer named Trophy began sinking, and its crew took to a life raft. The life



Ted Turner, captain of the Tenacious

raft split, however, and two of the crew drifted away and drowned. When rescue came, a crewman remaining in the raft had already died of exposure.

One of the top seeded boats in the fleet, an Irish racer named Golden Apple of the Sun, was badly damaged and all 10 of its crew were taken off by helicopter.

Throughout the fleet, crew members were wrested from their boats by the waves, only to be saved by safety harness. On one boat, the helmsman, clinging to his steering wheel, was washed overboard and all.

Ariadne Lost
The yacht Ariadne, reportedly owned by Frank Ferris, an American living in London, went down, and her own and three British crew with her, including Mr. Ferris.

All the boats from the United States came through. Californian Jim Kilroy's 79-foot Kialoa arrived safely, but Mr. Kilroy suffered five cracked ribs. The Naval Academy yacht Alliance, crewed by midship-

men, arrived safely yesterday. All three of the U.S. boats on the Admiral's Cup team finished — Whittaw, Arica, and Imp.

On Tenacious during the night, each eight man watch stood four hours on, four hours off. Men fell below decks to try to rest amid a swinging, sodden world of seasickness and broken gears.

Mr. Turner pressed on, refusing to strike all sail and leave to. And the yacht made nine knots throughout the storm.

Dawn was more scary than darkness, as the 30-foot seas could be seen rising overhead and breaking like beach surf. By early afternoon, Mr. Turner emerged from the head and called to the deck. "What's the wind down to now? It's got to be down to 40 knots now."

There was no reply.

"Back Up"
"Get the damn mainsail back up!" Mr. Turner said.

Before long, Ms. Potts had returned to her stow, the roast cut, and sandwiches passed around. A few jokes, mostly concerning those who had been sick, were made.

The last 100 miles was a downwind run under spinnaker, and the finish line was crossed last night 79 hours, 52 minutes and 22 seconds after the start at Cowes Saturday.

March to Cross

India Thwarted

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — A planned march across India to Pakistan by 50,000 non-Bengali Muslims stranded in Bangladesh has been abandoned, apparently because the march leaders have been arrested and border patrols strengthened.

The non-Bengalis, who have been living in camps awaiting repatriation since Bangladesh split from Pakistan in 1971, had planned the 1,500-mile trek across India to draw attention to their plight.

The arrest of the movement's leaders by Bangladesh authorities and the increased border patrols by Indian paramilitary police seemed to have thwarted the Muslims' plans.

Snowfall Closes Pass

In Switzerland's Alps

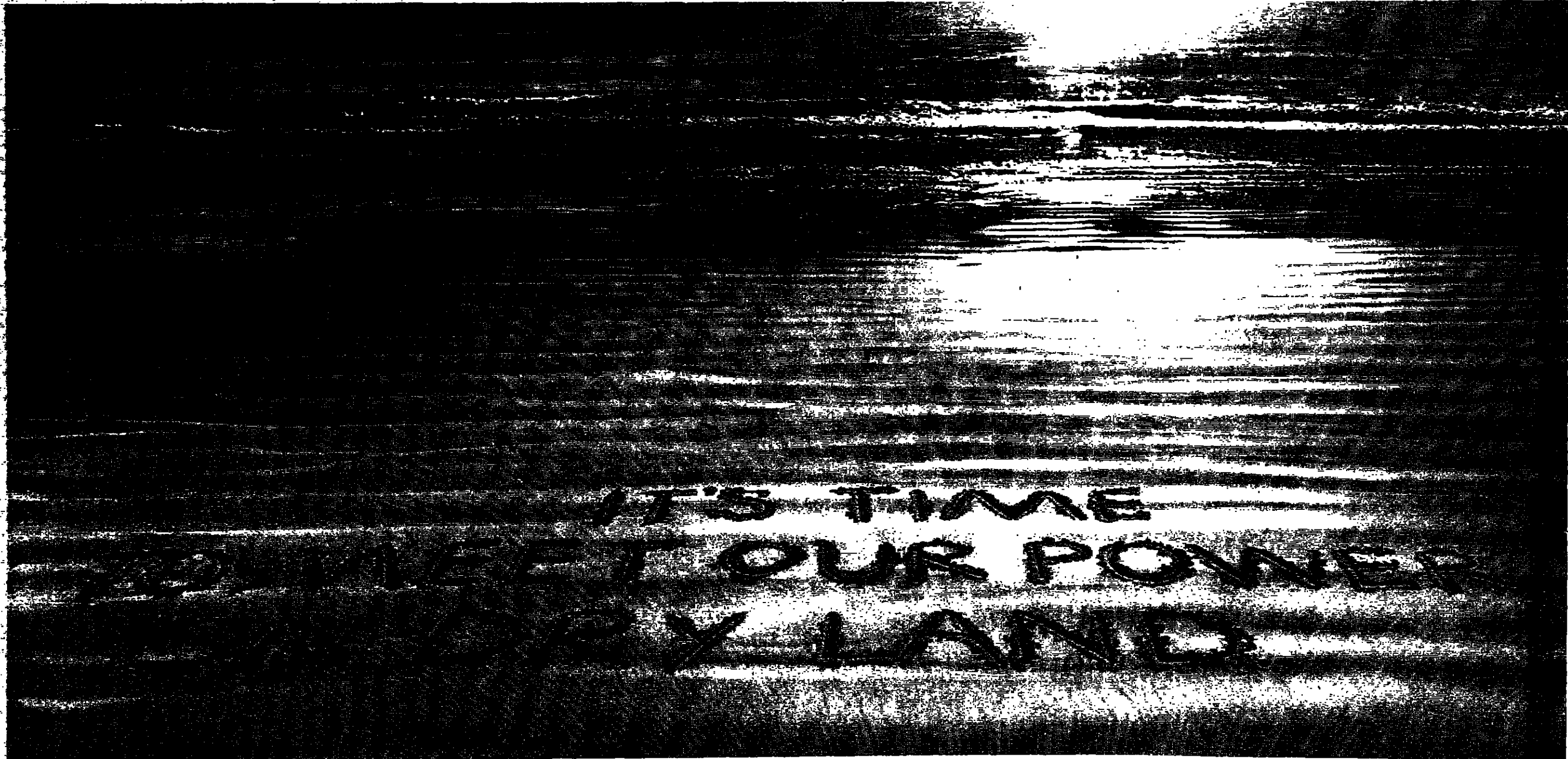
SION, Switzerland, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — A sudden summer snowstorm today hit the Swiss Alps, surprising vacationers and forcing herdsmen to drive cattle to lower pastures.

5 Killed in Ambush

Near Philippine City

DAVAO, the Philippines, Aug. 16 (AP) — Masked men ambushed a group of men walking home from a fiesta near here, killing five and wounding five, police said today.

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Weekend



*It's cricket to take
a pint (or two)
between wickets.
Turn to Spending
a Sunday at Kew,
page 9W.*

On the Road

North Cape: Getting There Is All the Fun

By John Vinocur

NORTH CAPE, Norway — Where Europe falls away into the Arctic Ocean, there is nothing that distracts from the mean, final landscape: brown crags, gray crags, dirt and rock pushed together and skinned of vegetation as if by a dull knife.

Just a sky that looks like Britto and water the color of slate.

After all these miles getting to this place where the land stops, almost as far north of Oslo as Naples is south, people ask, is that's all there is?

Yes, that's all.

Arriving here at the end of things, at Europe's northernmost point, after all that planning, all those miles, there is not much to do but park the car, squint into the gale and head for cover. Almost everyone buys postcards. It is a rare and independent spirit who does not add below his signature the numbers 17-10-21, the north latitude, for some emblem of accomplishment.

Never mind the disappointment: the midnight sun is a prisoner of the black clouds. Never mind that nothing looks as it did in the magically colored tourist brochures. Getting here, for Europeans in the automobile years after World War II, has come to have the status of a small exploit.

Every year they come, perhaps 100,000 altogether, waiting hours for ferries, buying something from the Lapps who pitch their souvenir tents by the side of road. Europeans go looking at the reindeer. The trip along, it is about 2,300 miles in a straight line if you're starting from Palermo, about 1,600 from Paris as the crow flies. And the last hour can be a terrifying crawl on a dirt road that leads to the last spit of land.

"Is that all there is?" Hans Meyer, an electrical engineer from Zurich, said. Then he went back to the old yellow bus he bought from the Swiss post office and played Monopoly for a couple of hours with his wife and sons.

But it makes no difference. The overland voyage, succeeding the one that British, French and Italian adventurers made by boat in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, has become a tradition, especially for Europeans who want little to do with the great sunbathing horde moving in the opposite direction, toward the Mediterranean. For some university students, the North Cape is almost a lodestar, a destination that has an ecological ring to it.

Meyer, a self-assured man with a thick black beard, said that what he liked about the North Cape excursion was that "there are not too many idiots around. The people who come up this way tend to appreciate my bus. At some other place, maybe they'd think it was weird."

Giving it a little thought, Meyer was pleased with the notion that when he had reached his goal there was not really all that much there. And he even was pleased that the bust of Louis Philippe, the French prince who made the trip in 1795, had a moustache and goatee penciled on it.

"I don't want to force things," Meyer said. "But suppose it were all perfect at the end, an overwhelming experience. Then what? Then, if you're a thinking man, you've got to ask yourself all kinds of philosophical questions that I'm not prepared to deal with and that would get in the way of my vacation. So it didn't turn out to be grandiose, but we stayed up until two in the morning playing Monopoly. That suited us fine."

MEYER HAD his philosophical match in Pol Van Vooren, a Belgian designer of furs and women's clothes. After some long discussions last winter, he persuaded his wife to let him bicycle alone to the North Cape. Her vacation was to go off to the Club Méditerranée in Vittel, France, which specializes in golf and tennis.

The 40-year-old Van Vooren made it here in 20 days from Brussels, losing about 12 pounds and thinking a lot.

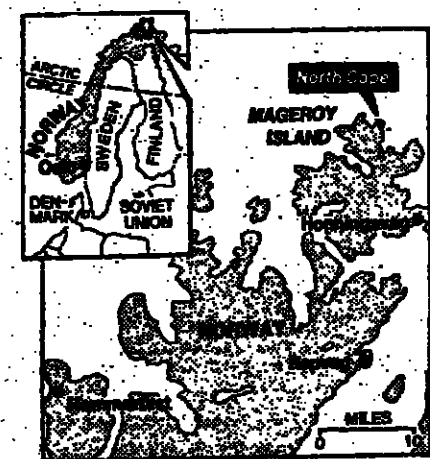
"On the way," he said, "you get these

very deep mental lows, real desperation, when you think, 'I am crazy, this whole thing is crazy, what am I doing here in this country where there is nothing.' Then there are times when you're the happiest man in the world. You see everything, you feel everything."

"I had one slightly terrifying thought over and over again, and, if you want, that maybe is the climax of getting up here. My thought was, 'I've got too much junk at home, too many things. Here I was with next to nothing, and that was all I needed. The frightening part, of course, was not just thinking the thought but asking yourself if you'd really have the courage to do something about it when you got home.'"

Neither Meyer and his family nor Van Vooren spent very much time hanging around Honningsvåg, the last town, which up until now was the way the local people liked it. Unlike most places where money could be made on tourism, there is no effort here to promote it.

The one guidebook to the North Cape is not on sale there, and the mayor, Halldan



Berge, got out of town on the traditionally busiest days at the end of July. In Honningsvåg, where fishing had always provided good income to the 4,000 inhabitants, nobody ever thought it was worth arguing with Hammerfest, about a two-and-a-half hour drive to the southwest, about why it insists on calling itself Europe's northernmost town. In fact, according to Ivar Bae, who has worked there for five years, there are townspeople who have never been to the promontory.

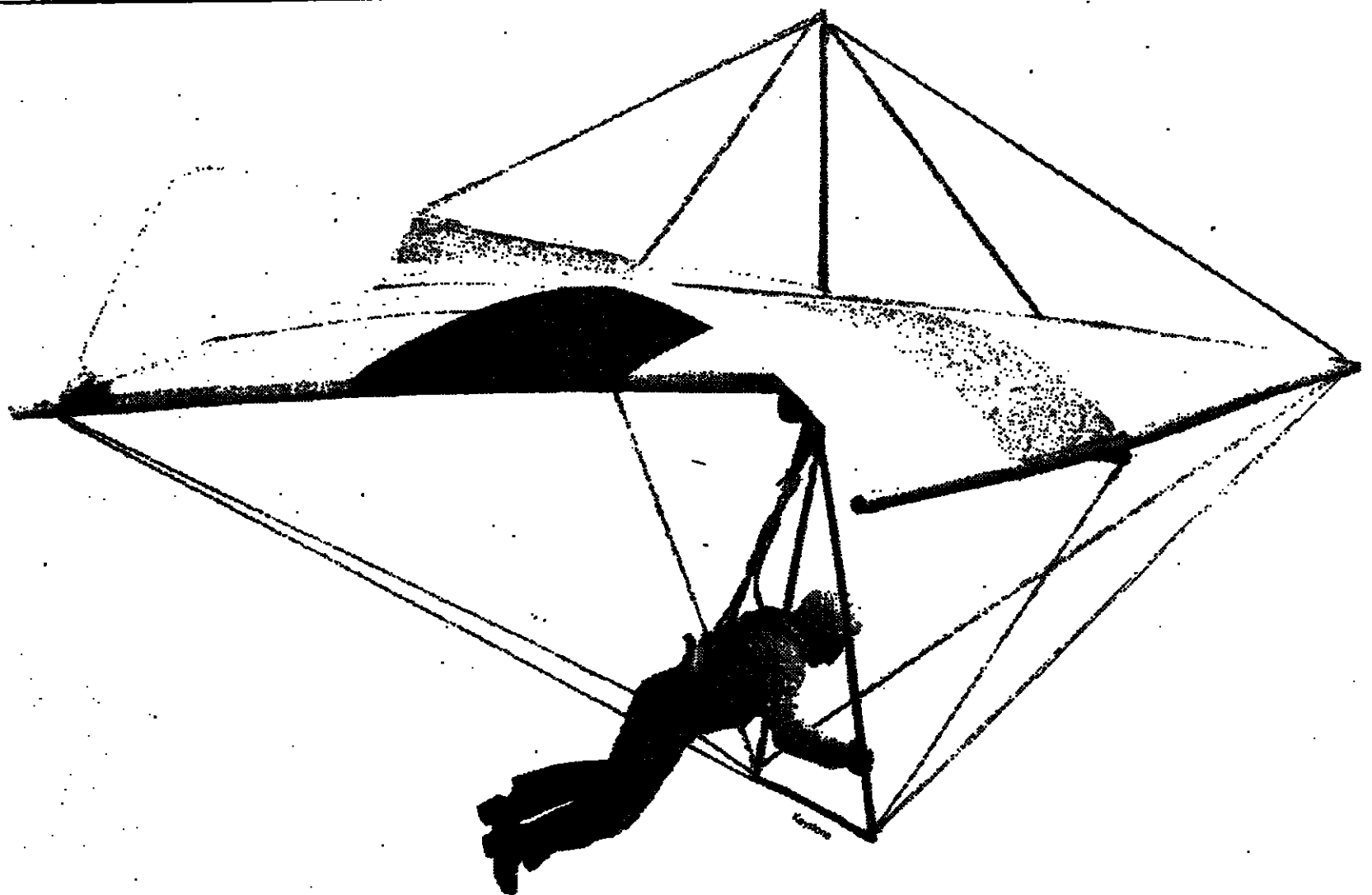
NOW, the cod catch has been limited by international agreement, and the North Cape's fishermen, who were used to income of more than \$20,000 a year, are very worried. Until this summer, there had not been much concern that the ferry that brings the North Cape visitors and the hotel that lodges some of them are owned by off-islanders.

"We don't earn anything from tourism as it is now, and we don't want to get involved in it," said Steinar Mathisen, the chief administrator for Honningsvåg. "That's the way we think the tourists like it — no junk — and that's what suits us. But we think there's gradually going to be big trouble here because of the fishing situation. People are talking about putting out some souvenirs, reflecting the local traditions, but the idea is upsetting."

Meyer and Van Vooren wrote postcards, of course, before heading south. Van Vooren said he did not feel very inspired, and another visitor suggested to him that he had found the perfect all-purpose local message in a guidebook. It was a notation from the log of Francesco Negri, an Italian explorer who passed through in 1664. It said:

"Here I am now at North Cape, where the world ends. At the very end of the world my curiosity runs out too. I am returning home."

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Hang-Gliding Soars Despite Risks

By Gary Yerkey
and Lynn Payer

"IT HAPPENED last week," the man with the cast on his arm was saying. "The landing was going perfectly, when suddenly, at about seven meters up, all the air beneath me seemed to disappear, and I fell straight to the ground, breaking my hang-glider and my arm."

That tale of wounded limb and pride was told matter-of-factly in the alpine resort town of Villars-sur-Ollon not long ago at a demonstration intended to stir more interest in a sport that has grown from "a few kamikazes" a few years ago to "a full-fledged sport with its corresponding structures," according to Rene Coulon, editor of the French Vol Libre Magazine. Coulon had just returned from the Second World Championship in Grenoble, at which 250 pilots from 25 countries competed on terms of duration, distance and skill.

In Switzerland, at least 16 schools have been started since 1973. To outsiders passing through, it appears that Swiss learners are jumping off mountain peaks — in summer from their feet, in winter from their skis — at every turn in the road.

In France, according to Coulon, there are 40 schools, of which about 10 are well-equipped. There are 3,000 licensed practitioners in France, he said.

In England and Wales, according to Gilbert Winfield, who stopped hang-gliding a year ago when he almost broke a leg and demolished his glider, "there are hang-gliding schools in every single area that has hills."

"It's the closest you can come to actually flapping your arms and flying, although at first it's not natural — you have to be told exactly what to do when you turn left, when you turn right."

Even the most experienced practitioners talk of danger in the same breath as they do of thrill. "You have to be a little worried, otherwise you're crazy," explained Pierre-Michel Barillon, an apparently sane, bearded young man who next year will open another Swiss hang-gliding school at Villars-sur-Ollon. "I'm certain even Scott

Sigal [an American who lives there and a veteran of more than 400 flights] is very nervous now," he added, watching Sigal and three other hang-gliders unfold their brightly colored canvas wings, measuring about 9 meters from tip to tip, on a mountainside 900 meters above Villars. Their nervousness in rein the four fliers spent 15 minutes preparing their wings and strapping themselves onto the aluminum frames, then ran down the mountainside one by one and lifted off into the blue sky, cutting 5's in the air before landing 30 minutes later in a field 50 meters in diameter next to the Villars-Palace Hotel.

Elmer the Monk is considered the spiritual father of today's hang-gliders. Back in the 11th century he leapt — with God and wing — from the 60-foot tower of Malmesbury Abbey, in Wiltshire, England. The German air pioneer Otto Lilienthal made 2,000 hang-gliding flights in the 1890s before dying on a flight in the Stollery Mountains.

But it is the American aeronautical engineer, Francis Rogallo, employed by NASA in the late 1950s to find a way to carry space capsules back to earth, who is generally credited with having designed the first hang-glider as we know it today. His invention — a loose billowing sail attached to a light frame — was turned down by NASA in favor of the parachute. But Californians found it irresistible.

THE SPORT became extremely popular in the United States beginning in the 1950s to find a way to carry space capsules back to earth, who is generally credited with having designed the first hang-glider as we know it today. His invention — a loose billowing sail attached to a light frame — was turned down by NASA in favor of the parachute. But Californians found it irresistible.

In theory, said Winfield, a well-trained

person with a good hang-glider who is very careful about the weather conditions can reduce the fatality risk to a very acceptable level. "But in England last year there were several deaths of very competent people."

"You're never going to eliminate the accident of someone who uses poor judgment because he's just had a fight with his wife," said Coulon, "but you can eliminate those due to the first-timer who just flies off the mountain. At the World Championship, there were approximately 5,000 flights — and not even a broken wrist. If one respects the spirit, not the letter, of the hang-gliding code, it could become as much a sport for heads-of-family as playing bridge."

TO PRACTICE the sport, one needs "preferably a mountain, but at least a little hill to take off on," said Coulon. He also highly recommends that one find a club to avoid practicing the sport "on the property of people who don't want you there."

Weather conditions are crucial. The wind should be blowing at and up the hill. Improved hang-glider design has also made it possible to use "thermals" — bubbles of hot air that rise off the ground — but thermals are almost always topped by clouds, and "it's fairly nasty to get sucked up into a cloud in a hang-glider," said Winfield. "You can come down in a deep glide."

Wind speed should be around 10 to 45 kilometers an hour, said Coulon, noting that while 45 kilometers could be quite safe going off the cliffs of Dover because the wind is regular, 20 kilometers an hour could be dangerous at Chamonix.

The would-be hang-glider should go to a school, and in many cases needs a license. In England, many of the hills are under the jurisdiction of a local hang-gliding association and one needs a license to fly off them. This is not the situation in France, where "there are just too many mountains" to regulate them all, said Coulon.

In Switzerland, Swiss sportsman Marcel Lachat and Etienne Rithner run two of the country's most highly praised hang-gliding schools — in Geneva and Champéry, respectively.

"I started mine in Champéry about six years ago," Rithner says. "But two years ago, we received some support from Migros — the Swiss grocery-store chain — and the town got behind us," he explains, adding that some Swiss towns are still reluctant to endorse the sport, fearing that accidents could give their regions bad names.

Today, Rithner's school, which emphasizes problems peculiar to mountain flying, is, as he puts it, "practically free" to hang-gliding students. They pay a one-time rental fee for the glider of 160 Swiss francs (about \$95), which allows use of the wing for a year, summer and winter. They pay for nothing more, including instruction — from the first day ("Most students fly on the first day") to possession of the Swiss hang-gliding license (issued by the Office Fédéral de l'Air Suisse), valid in Switzerland, Italy, France and Germany. For the license, students must pass a tough theoretical and practical test. The test can come after five lessons of instruction. Other Swiss hang-gliding schools charge up to 900 Swiss francs for glider rental and instruction costs leading to a license.

Rithner, who also manufactures and sells hang-gliders (at 1,800 Swiss francs), can be reached through the Champéry Tourist Office, or by phoning 025-772801. Marcel Lachat can be contacted at avenue du Lignon, 74, Le Lignon-Geneve, or by telephone at 022-943302. For information about the school in Villars, write Pierre-Michel Barillon at Hotel Curling, 1884 Villars-sur-Ollon, or telephone 025-352334. Other Swiss hang-gliding schools, according to the Swiss National Tourist Office, are located in Davos, Elm, Gstaad, Interlaken, Klosters, Locarno, Neuchâtel, Pontresina, Schuls, Verbier and Zweisimmen.

For information on hang-gliding in France, contact the Fédération Française de Vol Libre, 21 rue Verrier, Nice. For other countries, try the national aviation club, of which the address can be obtained from the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, 6 rue Galvée, 75016 Paris.

Sidewalk Cafes in Manhattan? Mais Non

By Alex Kelly

NEW YORK — Europeans who travel to New York sometimes wonder why the sidewalk cafe has never taken root in America. Certainly, a nation founded by Europeans on the principle of land enough for everybody could have set aside enough for a European-style cafe or two, a spot to linger under the tree, nurse a demitasse and watch the world go by.

The sidewalk cafe in Europe is an important part of almost everybody's life. The cafes are especially important for tourists and immigrants, people who want to meet strangers and don't watch much television. They also are important for artists and writers and poor people in general who go out for some inspiration before returning to their small rooms. In August, when the wives leave, one sits there to meet other women.

European cafes have played an important role in my life. In a Paris cafe I met my wife. In a cafe in Rome we decided to divorce. In one in Andorra I was arrested (falsely). In one in Prague I also was arrested. In one in Barcelona I closed the first business deal of a short business career. In one in Berlin I learned much of the German I know. In another in Paris I wrote my first magazine article.

Travelers will be happy to know that the sidewalk cafe is now invading Manhattan. In the creeping renaissance that is making the upper West Side the chic place to be, the sidewalk cafe has found a home. Perhaps it is the Puerto

Rican influence; perhaps it is that many people on the West Side don't have air conditioners; perhaps it is simply that there is so much land to be reclaimed and so many buildings to be renovated. Whatever it is, the sidewalk cafes are proliferating, waiting to be seized by the exhausted stroller just as they would on the Boulevard Saint-Germain, the Kurfürstendamm, in the Tivoli Gardens or on the Via Veneto.

Columbus Avenue is the Boulevard Saint-Germain of Manhattan, with a dozen or so places with European-sounding (Cafe Europa) or Cuban (Antia) names.

There are imitations on the upper East Side, but there the air is slightly too euphoric. People sit in roped-off little areas that resemble peep decks, and they drink martinis and stingers rather than coffee and fine.

ON THE East Side, the sidewalk cafe is regarded as an intrusion, something slightly too proletarian. The owner of a restaurant on East 69th wants to put tables outside, and the citizens have risen up against him. They have called citizens' meetings and formed an action group and plastered the street with notices charging that sidewalk cafes are "polluted, noisy, add to our garbage problem and block valuable sidewalk space." The block group rates the restaurant's chances at 50 percent.

On the West Side, the people spend more time outside, especially during the hot summer months. They open fire hydrants and race around on skateboards and roller skates.

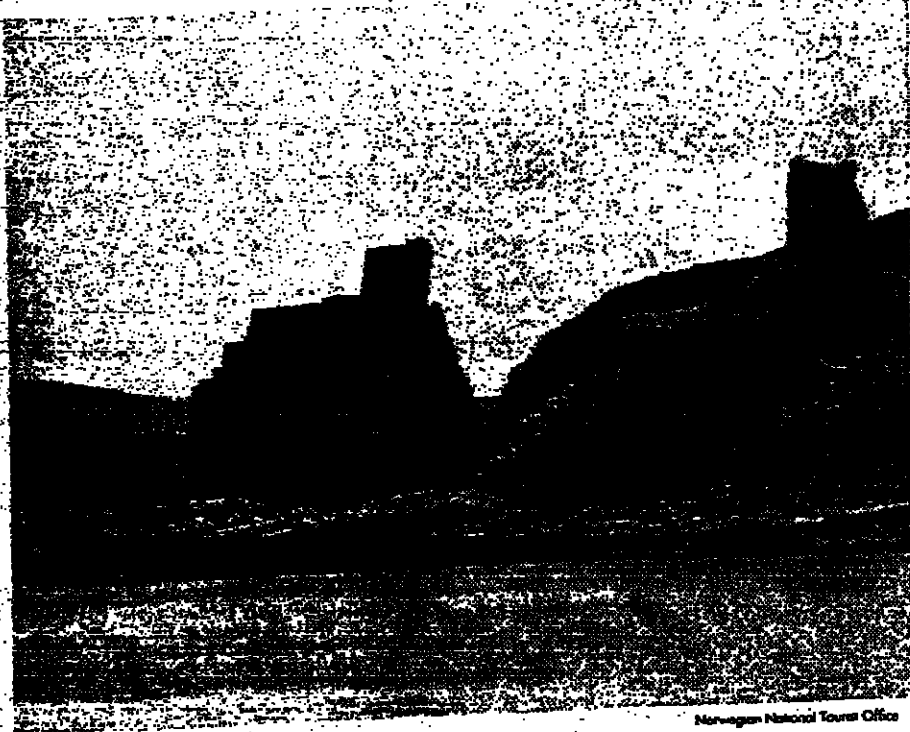
They come into the streets like the people do in the countries of southern Europe and in Puerto Rico. They like to sit on their stoops with beer in a brown bag or flop on a street bench. It is too hot to watch television without an air conditioner. Sidewalk cafes are a natural for these people. Or so I thought.

I like to think that I could meet another wife or start another language on the sidewalks of New York. It was with something like that in mind that I set out after dinner one evening, looking for a cafe as I would have in Rome or Madrid. I stood at West 79th looking northward at the rows of bright lights. It was back in Paris. Shall it be the Dome tonight? Or the Select? Perhaps a Fernet Branca at the Coupole.

Ah what disappointment, what bitter deception! New Yorkers have much to learn. The thought is right, but somehow they have not captured — how shall I say it — the mood, the feeling. The tone is all wrong. It ended badly.

One place had an excellent aspect — wrought iron tables, parasols, waitresses in little aprons. There was a brief wait, but never mind. A table came and I seized it, slinking in, glancing at the people, lighting my cigar. The waitress came, a smiling girl, and I ordered my coffee, Capuccino, I indicated, double.

They didn't serve coffee there or at any of the other sidewalk cafes I tried. They all had \$3 minimums and no floor show. I gave up after the fourth sidewalk cafe and went into an air-conditioned bar called Tap-a-Keg where I drank whiskey that evening.



Is that all there is? Yes.

Spending a Sunday

Kew Gardens: Cricket by the Pint

By Elaine Davenport

LILAC-TIME, alas, is over, but the cricket season is in full swing and the pleasantest of London Sundays can be spent on Kew Green watching England's favorite summer sport. Although a mere half dozen miles from the center of the capital, Kew remains a village at heart. And there is nothing quite like lounging on the Green, a glass of English butter (served lukewarm, of course) in hand, watching the villagers pursue the mystifying ritual of cricket with all the weekend endeavor they can summon.

Getting there from central London can be more than half the fun. Ignore the subway and take one of the passenger boats that leave regularly from Westminster Bridge beginning at 10:30 a.m. The voyage up the River Thames to Kew takes an hour, or 90 minutes if the tide is against you. En route a guide points out the sights, some of which are best seen from a boat.

From Kew Pier, turn right under the bridge and immediately left and you come to Kew Green where the cricket begins at either 11:30 a.m. or 2 p.m. depending on the type of match. Either way, you have time for a drink at one of those remarkable old pubs that visitors to England cannot stop talking about.

The City Barge was built in 1484, not long after the great plague had decimated London and much of the nobility had fled upriver. It is five minutes' walk away, over Kew Bridge and turning right along the river. An extension has been added but the original building survives. Among its curiosities is an open-faced Parliament Clock — a relic of the late 18th century when Parliament imposed a tax on all other types of clocks at the then-ruinous rate of five shillings a year.

Back on Kew Green the cricketers, if they have started playing yet, will probably be at lunch. Time for another pint or half-pint of butter at one of the pubs facing the Green. Of the two closest, the Rose & Crown is the most popular; don't hesitate to take your drink out onto the grass.

Most of the pubs serve snack lunches, but, if you want something to eat, keep an eye on the time because on Sundays all English hostilities close by law at 2 p.m. and don't reopen until 7. A lively Italian restaurant, Bocconvino, at 10th Kew Green, remains open until 2:15 p.m. (it has an open terrace on the roof). After that it is difficult to find anything to eat, except ice cream.

SOONER or later the cricket will resume. Thankfully, you do not have to understand the game to appreciate the crack of leather on willow as ball meets bat, the sight of white-clad players ambling in pursuit of the ball and the occasional impassioned pleas to

the umpire of "How's that?" (If, in answer, the umpire raises a finger, a batsman has been dismissed.) It is fair to say, however, that the outbursts of passion are rare.

At around 4:45 p.m. the cricketers leave the field — for tea. Play will resume, but the break provided an opportunity for a stroll around Kew Gardens. The main gate faces the Green. Kew Gardens holds the reputation of being the most famous botanical gardens in the world.

It was here, for instance, that the plantation rubber industry originated when Brazil's rubber tree was prepared for use in Malaya. Today, Kew Gardens is a botanical clearing house where 30,000 plants are identified each year and information and specimens exchanged with experts all over the world.

Unbelievably, it still costs only one penny (just over 2 U.S. cents) to get through the gates and enjoy some of the 45,000 different trees, shrubs and herbs that grow in the open in this huge park. Or you may want to find the Orangery, a superb example of Georgian architecture, or the Palm House, a magnificent all-glass hothouse built in 1848. The gardens are open until 8 p.m. on summer Sundays, and there is a

pavilion in the grounds where snacks are available until 7 p.m.

En route back to the cricket, stop off at the church on the Green, St. Anne's. It opens at 6 or so in preparation for Evening, and the inside is lovely. Especially worth seeing are the colorful pew cushions created by the Tapestry Guild, which are dedicated to people or places associated with Kew — Haverfield House, for example, at 24 Kew Green where Thomas Gainsborough once lived. The artist's grave is in the surrounding cemetery.

Soon the cricket will reach its languid and gentlemanly climax, and polite applause will greet the conclusion. It would be perfect to round off the day at one of the restaurants facing the Green, but none is open on a Sunday evening. The best bet is to head a mile down Kew Road to Richmond where, just before the roundabout, there is a cluster of eateries. And just beyond the roundabout, near Richmond underground station, is Bistro Village, a very adequate French restaurant with modest prices.

Either the underground, or the No. 27 double-decker bus will take you back into London in not much more than a half hour.



Watching cricket is not too taxing when there are pubs nearby.

East Europe Express The Transylvania Choo-Choo

By George Ridge

IN ORDER to travel Eastern Europe by rail, one should follow certain preliminary procedures, to wit:

1. Read and analyze the novel "Catch 22" and be prepared for some bureaucratic catches (that Joseph Heller never imagined).

2. Grasp "Thomas Cook's International Timetable" (552 pages, about \$5.50) firmly by its soft cover and do not under any circumstances let go. Guard this volume like a passport. It tells you where you should be, and when you should be there. Sometimes there is no other way of knowing whether you are headed for Sofia or Warsaw. In a pinch, it makes a good pillow.

The account that follows is a diary of my self-planned travels by rail through much of Eastern Europe. Like basic infantry training, many of the incidents seem more fun to recall now than they were at the time. Many of the notes were taken during lengthy border stops; others were written during the wait for the elevator at my Bucharest hotel, which was almost as lengthy as a border stop.

Offsetting any inconvenience in documentation and personal comfort was the experience of meeting Hungarians, Romanians, Czechs and East Germans — peoples many Americans meet only as official tour guides — as fellow passengers sharing the same problems.

I found that the American traveler in the East, if not a ward of the various state tourist agencies, can travel pretty much as he or she pleases, assuming that the proper documentation has been obtained.

A word about documentation. It would be comforting to leave with all visas properly in hand. This, alas, remains the impossible dream. My major destination was Bucharest, and I was leaving from the United States, so one would assume that the Romanian Embassy in Washington, D.C., could provide information.

Wrong. After a five-minute wait (at long-distance rates from Tucson) while I was switched from one functionary to another, the embassy provided me with a telephone number in Los Angeles, supposedly the tourist agency that handled matters such as this. I dialed the number. The jet propulsion laboratory at Cal Tech answered. It was only the beginning.

My advice is to set aside at least two days in London, Paris or Vienna to collect the necessary documents. Visa sections are traditionally open only mornings or some such hours as 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; closed Wednesdays, weekends and every national holiday of the country. Most of the clerks in London speak English; don't bet on it elsewhere. One of my most vivid memories is of the attempt, while bending

to peer through an oversized peephole, at the head of a long and increasingly impatient line, to explain to a Hungarian clerk that I must have a transit visa "today" because my Romanian visa expired at midnight. (He understood and allowed me to remain in the waiting room after closing hours while a reply was coming from, I can only assume, Budapest. I got my transit visa, but of course paid a whopping premium for the one-day service.)

Prices of visas go up to \$10 or more (for fast service into Hungary). Keep a large supply of passport photographs. Some transit visas for trips through a country both coming and going require four photographs. The tourist who runs out of pictures will find it costs \$8 for four photos in a hurry-up shop in Vienna, plus his place in line at the tourist office or embassy, plus a taxi. By then it is closing time, so find a good pub, cafe or wine cellar and budget another day at the hotel.

THE MOST intriguing Catch-22 routine, however, goes like this: The Romanians, all smiles, inform you that relations between their nation and the West have improved to such a state that visas can be picked up at the border; no need to bother with one in advance. On to the Hungarian Embassy, or tourist office, somewhere across town, where a different policy prevails.

Sorry, the clerk tells you, you must produce a visa from your country of destination before a transit visa can be issued across Hungary. Back to square one, Romania, to explain what Hungary says. By then it is closed, so find a pub or wine cellar to blot out the memory of a lost day.

Train travel in Eastern Europe is inexpensive, and my tab for something more than 1,000 miles was less than \$100. The cost will vary, however, depending on where the ticket is bought.

For one thing, all tickets that involve crossing an international border should be purchased in Vienna or elsewhere in the West. If you get caught in Eastern Europe without a ticket, buy a ticket only to the border and then purchase the remaining segment of the trip from the conductor. Internal rail travel in these socialist countries

is subsidized, but international rates are unrelated to reality. Vienna provides an excellent jumping off point to the East.

A distant relative of the Orient Express of song and story, which may be bearing the unromantic title of Rapid No. 23, pulls out of Vienna's West Station daily in midafternoon, bound for Budapest, with connections for Bucharest, Bulgaria or the Black Sea.

The "Chopin" leaves late in the evening from Vienna's South Bahnhof, bound for Prague. There it divides into one train headed north for East Berlin and the other northeast to Warsaw and Russia.

The Balkan Express goes from Vienna to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, connecting to Belgrade and Athens. Eventually one might reach Istanbul that way.

Today's traveler finds backpacks, baby strollers and *vin ordinaire* on the Vienna-Bucharest journey, once part of the plush pathway of the Orient Express. The route was created to link Paris, Vienna (then the capital of an empire stretching from Russia to the Adriatic), Budapest, Bucharest and "Stamboul," capital of not only Turkey but the Ottoman Empire. Much later the "Dionysian" was routed through the Simplon tunnel into northern Italy and down the Adriatic coast to Yugoslavia.

WHETHER the journey lies to the north, south or east of Vienna, the Iron Curtain looms. Czechoslovakia and Hungary remain severe in their border controls; Yugoslavia has eased, but don't get the idea that it will be like crossing from Germany to France or even like going into England. The red peoples of Austria haven't beside the bluebellies of Hungary, but the crimson electric engine of Austria's railways must give way at Hegyeshalom, just inside the border, to the blue diesel of Hungary.

The routine of border processing varies little from country to country. Occasionally someone will be escorted from the train, as happened in Romania.

At Hegyeshalom, a no-nonsense electronic voice boomed from a loudspeaker set between the tracks. There were five waves of control before we could depart — passport check, customs control, currency control and declaration, an ambiguous "inspection" team to look under the seats

anywhere in the East. The wooden houses with carved facades near Ploesti could form the backdrop for a Tolstoy epic.

Bucharest's main terminal copies the Paris Gare de l'Est in architecture, and cracks are still evident from the 1976 earthquake. The feeling is decidedly Balkan, but the station is not as dirty as the average New York City subway stop.

The Astoria Hotel outside the terminal was once the stopping point for royalty from the Orient Express; now it is just the end of the line. Bucharest still shows signs of its disastrous earthquake, but the once-imperial air of graciousness overrides everything, even bureaucracy. Residents stroll on cobbled boulevards as wide as the Champs-Elysees, or sit under the bright umbrellas of sidewalk cafes.

I see how one could come to love Bucharest as others do Rome, Vienna or Paris, with its stately old hotels and a menu that combines the Latin with the Balkan.

Mamaliga, a type of yellow grits, appears on every plate as the national dish of Romania. In taste it varies little from the "national" dish of Alabama, which it resembles. But my most memorable meal in Bucharest consisted of a 25-cent "krenwurst," a type of bratwurst sold in street booths.

Bucharest, to me, is like Frankfurt of 1955. Things are a little slower. Flowers bloom from window boxes, even in the commercial areas. An accordion plays at the tram stop. Workers carry briefcases bulging with beer and krenwurst. McCloud and Kojak reruns clutter TV, otherwise about as fast-paced as the American educational channels.

One Sears store in downtown Dubuque, Iowa, probably stocks a wider variety of consumer goods than all the stores in Romania combined.

While the Rapid No. 23 from Vienna to Budapest and connections east is neither rapid nor mysterious anymore, the "Chopin" that departs from Vienna in the middle of the night with cars for Prague, Moscow, Warsaw and Berlin is run with a no-nonsense efficiency.

This is the famous train of Vienna's post-World War II era, a time of four-power occupation when the Chopin steamed nightly into the cloak-and-dagger world of the East.

Seldom is this train crowded. The sleepers are Russian-built and, if the word can properly be applied to a proclaimed classless society, luxurious.

A magazine rack contained L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 16th Congress of the Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R., translated into four languages. Guaranteed to produce sleep.

With the sun came Prague and the departure from our train of the Polish sleeper, two Moscow sleepers, the Polish coupe, the Krakow car and the Czech postal wagon.

The tracks do not show the best side of Prague, truly a lovely lady worth a stop-over. But, with only transit visas, we continued northward with the Dresden and Berlin cars.

The train entered the valley of the Elbe River, and we snaked with its twists and turns. The river is guided by the white bluffs of the Elbe valley, and compares to the scenic tours of the Moselle or the train from Mainz to Cologne along the Rhine. Thousands of campers lined the sloping, grassy banks of the river and hundreds of kayakers plyed its waters. Grapes filled the hillsides. This, for those who remember 1938, is a part of the Sudetenland.

The lower clock in Dresden read 9:10 as we entered. The town itself crawls over green hills in the background. Blue iris had been cultivated along the rail tracks, shining against the soot of the stations wall.

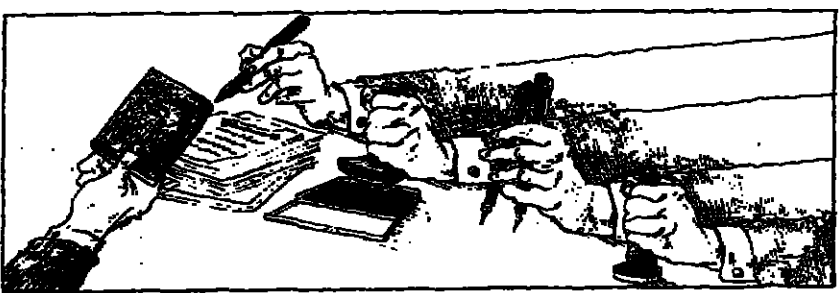
WITH THE SIGN proclaiming the limits of Zossen, we knew that Berlin sat just over the horizon (although the train circled for a half hour in order to avoid the Berlin wall). Peaceful and rural now, Zossen was the first headquarters of the German General Staff and fell to the Russian advance with communications tentacles still open to such points of empire as Athens and Oslo (where a German radio operator exclaimed "Oh my God!" when the first Russian voice came over the Zossen wavelength).

It was 1 p.m. when we arrived at the former Warsaw terminal in East Berlin. A short commuter ride on the S-Bahn deposited us at the Friedrichstrasse terminal, a hole through the wall if you carry the right papers.

Border formalities in Berlin are efficient and cautious (I had to lower my sunglasses twice at the passport control); but they are not lengthy.

Fleeting, we noticed an East German clerk with a John F. Kennedy U.S. half-dollar pendant hanging from his neck. These pendants are sold in West Berlin as a continuing symbol of that city's freedom.

An eight-minute ride across the wall on the S-Bahn, and we were in West Berlin's Zoo station.



and sometimes detach ceiling plates, and lastly the health inspectors. Rolling again along the Danube, with Czechoslovakia just on the other shore, we asked the dining car steward if he stocked the Czech Pilsener beer. "Try BIP from Yugoslavia," we were advised; the present trade agreement is in that direction.

The Hungarian dining car was pleasant, spotless and boasted a German-speaking waiter — but it got little use. Nobody is allowed in the dining car until all passport and customs formalities were completed. By the time passengers could roam freely, we were within 45 minutes of Budapest.

At Budapest, the traveler can either stop over (which requires more than a transit visa) or change trains hurriedly for Bucharest. I took the latter course, which meant hopping tracks.

The train entered Romania sometime following midnight. We had picked up a steam engine in what was once the fountain country of European oil. Couchettes, those European bunking arrangements best described as a youth hostel on rails, were unavailable on this run. I traveled second class, without a sleeper. Met lots of interesting people. Wouldn't do it again.

Transylvania appeared with the morning sun, revealing a misty land of rolling fields, women drawing water from front-yard wells and no sign of the mountain crags from which Dracula terrorized the peasants. Those mountain valleys, however, would come later as we turned south from Brasov on the afternoon run to Bucharest along the valley of the Prahova River. Women were working the Transylvanian fields and the corn was young. Farming implements seemed primitive by Western standards, but this area has been a breadbasket of Eastern Europe for centuries.

At Sibiu there appeared the model for every "Transylvanian Station," resurrected most recently in the movie "Young Frankenstein." It consisted of a turreted stone fort, squeezed against the granite outcropping of the narrow canyon. Houses hung from the rock faces above it.

Emerging from this movie set, our train made a quick run through the Ploesti oil basin and arrived in Bucharest. Romania remains more like Ukrainian Russia than

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Flight to Greece Is the Riviera Passé?

By Hebe Dorsey
TO KHELI, Greece — From the inside, the oriental fete that Rosemarie and Jean-Pierre Marcie-Riviera gave in Greece last year looked like just another one of the parties that rich people give to pass the time. The 170 guests came from all over the world, and this party was different: it was on a coast, not the Riviera.

Does it signal the beginning of the end for the French Riviera? — and ready — for the fickle, changing and glamorous international party? It's too soon to tell, but the party may well be yes, since the rich, like birds, tend to move in packs.

Not only for the \$35-a-day party, but for the \$35-a-day party, people who are expected to be in the country this year, but also for the famous, according to Takis, general secretary of Greek tourism, not only the pure air, unpolluted and lack of crowds. There's also a selection of luxury yachts available for charter and a certain privacy that is to people like Henry Ford, Miguel, Ira de Furstenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Helene Rochas and

Kim d'Estainville, Lady Harmsworth, Sir George Weidenfeld, the Lanvins, Guerand-Hermes, Francois-Poncet — all steady fixtures of Maxim's and — in the past — the French Riviera.

It may have all begun when the Marcie-Rivieras sold Saint Jean, their chateau at Cap Ferrat. The famous mansion, which Isadora Duncan once owned, was a landmark for such notables as Rudolf Nureyev, Henry Ford, Princess Grace of Monaco, Kirk Douglas and yachtsmen Giovanni Agnelli and Sam Spiegel, who often cruised in for a luncheon overlooking the sea.

Those days are gone now. Rosemarie Marcie-Riviera sold her house to an oil potentate because, as she put it, "I've had the Riviera." She said she got tired of the polluted waters, the overcrowding, overbuilding and inevitable closing in of the whole landscape.

So she settled for an idyllic promontory almost at the tip of the Peloponnese (across from the island of Spetsi) where "the air is like champagne and the swimming the cleanest I've ever seen." Since then she has spent well over a year and a few dollars to make it just the way she wanted. She has opened it up with patios and terraces, added two guest suites, a pathway down to the sea with a dock for smaller boats plus a helicopter landing on top of the water tank.

She also had a substantial Moorish two-

bedroom pool house built for "when we come for just a winter weekend," as her husband Jean-Pierre explained. The Olympic-sized pool has been carved into the rock and, given its hilly position, looks even with the sea in a marvelous if expensive trompe l'oeil.

OF COURSE, it was her party last week that put the house on the map. It was pretty classy to have 170 guests and only 10 at the local inn. The rest were on yachts stacked six deep in the bay (the host had to charter an extra one at the last minute because, as Rosemarie explained, Niarchos had unexpectedly sold his yacht Atlantis, "and I found myself 20 rooms short"). I must say, that was a bad blow.

The house, decorated by the old pros, Valerian Rybar and Jean-Francois Diagne, looked like every millionaire's idea of a cashabul. Its uneven roof outlined with multicolored candles and the landing dock lit by giant torches. The terraces were littered with Persian rugs (well, bazaar Persians), and striped Greek pillows were strewn around the low Indian coffee tables that were flown in from New York.

The guests, all in costume, looked like a harem scene painted by Delacroix, the women would-be Scheherazades in sequins and gold gauze, with slave bracelets around their ankles. The men's costumes were a bit more confused, although designer Emilio



The Marcie-Rivieras (left), Aileen Mehle (center), Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Hinitza housewarming.

Pucci managed to look great in a gold Nehru jacket that he had made "with fabric I had left over from Brazil." (Of course, the invitation did say that one could skip the whole costume bit.)

That house will now have the friends drifting to Greece rather than the Riviera. And who knows? Many of them may be tempted into buying houses, thus starting a new colony for the so-called beautiful people.

There are signs that Rosemarie Marcie-Riviera has already made a few converts. First of all, Henry Ford, who usually spends time on the Riviera, has been cruising around the Greek islands with his daughters Ann and Charlotte. He chartered the 160-foot Bernadette and went everywhere — to Vouliagmeni, to Mykonos and Hydra and, of course, to the famous party.

As Rosemarie Marcie-Riviera, (whose late husband, Ernest Kanzler, was Ford's uncle), put it, "It's the first time Henry stayed in Greece so long and yes, he is toying with the idea of buying."

There is also the Duke of Cadaval, who usually vacations at his house in Portugal, but is now thinking of switching to Greece. "He's been looking at land around our house," said Jean-Pierre Marcie-Riviera. And Miguel Aleman, the former president of Mexico, came for lunch, then went on to Hydra and liked it so well that he started making appointments with real estate agents.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, who usually go to the Riviera, are still at the Marcie-Rivieras. Prince and Princess Galitzine (she is a well-known Roman designer) also came to Greece for the party and then opted to stay for a whole month in a nearby hotel. They canceled their reservations for the Riviera and Sardinia, as did Count

and Countess Rudi Crespi, who decided to join Como silk manufacturer Giuseppe Jeremi and his wife Paola on a Greek cruise instead. (The yacht-chartering business is booming in Greece.)

Other pillars of the Riviera who came to the party and stayed on were Roger and Michelle Crovetto, who own the Metropole Hotel in Beauvais (he is one of Prince Rainier's closest advisers), Bernard and Marian Francois-Poncet, who usually wouldn't be caught dead outside of their Cannes villa, especially in August, and Jackie Machado, who usually stays close to Monte Carlo but is also cruising around Greece this summer.

Others who have traditionally split their time between the Riviera and Greece are increasingly heading for the Aegean. Helene Rochas and her companion Kim d'Estainville, who have been cruising in Greece for several years, this year are taking on board minister Olivier Guichard (he is one of the Gaullist barons) and television producer Daisy de Galard.

Things are happening to that group too. Kim said Greece is only for boating, that he wouldn't buy a house — too far, too complicated with the language problem — unless it were maybe a little house, but small, you know, almost a peasant house, nothing palatial like Rosemarie's.

"Just think," Kim said last week. "We're going to our Cap Martin house tomorrow for a week and we'll have to stay home and swim in a pool, while here, this afternoon, only two hours from Athens, we had a beach all to ourselves and swam in the nude." He said they would be back to Greece within a week.

Another Frenchwoman who's had the Riviera is Mrs. de Galard, who announced that she was going to sell her house in Grimaud (above St. Tropez). "But," somebody

said, "you should be pretty sheltered there." "Yes," she answered, "but I can stand being locked up all the time on account of the crowds and the vulgarity of all."

WITH ALL those people traveling all that distance to get away from it all, the canvas of an active social life is shaping up. While all those jet setters will tell you that the last things they want are cash and galas and parties and the women a so happy to forget about the jewels and ti hairdresser, guess what's happening?

First, the party, for which they can from all over the world, even from Los Angeles in the case of Mrs. Ray Stark. The group starts getting organized. The day after the party, there was a luncheon aboard the Paloma, reputedly Greece's most handsome private yacht, which belongs to Basil Goulandris. Because, course, you have a party after the party.

Then art dealer Alexandre Iolas, who has a spectacular museum of a house outside Athens has one dinner party after another on his white marble terrace. One night, it was for Helene Rochas, another for Ghan Carlo Mancotti, or Sao Schlarberger, or Sir George Weidenfeld, who's been coming here for years. Meanwhile jeweller Ilias Lalaounis and his wife, Lil are so happy to see Paris friends, such as designer Guy Laroche (who just bought a apartment in Athens) that they have parties for him — one at Hydra Village at the other in town. Now, it's the turn of Sophia Bouboulis, who lives in Paris but comes back in summer, to have some no parties for more of the same.

All one can say is it's a good thing Greece has the longest stretch of coast in Europe (after Norway) plus over 2,000 islands. One can, if one wants, still escape

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Potables Looking for an Italian Rarity

By Susanne Fowler
N US, Italy — "Spare no expense," said a friend who knew my interest in wine.
With that and a hearty *Buon viaggio*, I set off in search of Malvasia di Nus, a white desert wine made only in the Val d'Aosta region of Italy.
I was staying in St. Vincent, a casino town only 10 minutes up the alpine road from Nus, a French-speaking *paese* noted for the wine.
Figuring I'd save time and *benzina*, I tried a local wine shop. The store owner took me on a tour of regional wines ranging from \$2 to \$200 before admitting he'd never seen a bottle of Malvasia di Nus. Try the shop down the road, he suggested.
The shop down the road was closed.
I went back the next day, but there was still no Nus.
The St. Vincent hotel sommelier heard of my search and assured me he knew the name of the only man in the world who can secure this wine. A certain Signor Crea who lives on Via della Libertà in Nus.
I rounded up a ride to Nus. No one there ever heard of Liberty Street, but if I wanted to see Crea, I could walk down the road a few kilometers to his house.
I crawled along the narrow, rocky paths, stopping to photograph an old woman who seemed to have taken an interest in this stranger.
"Crea?" she said. "Second left, just down the road."
But he's not home.
Out of fatigue and frustration, I moved on to the only cafe within miles. Over a tepid but welcome *cappuccino*, I relayed the saga of my afternoon to Rosalia, the bar woman.
"Ah, si," she said. "But why do you bother with this Crea? He doesn't have the wine."
"Go down to the church in Nus. The priest has it."
Dio mio, it figures.
The best wine in the region and the priest makes it.
I found my way back to Nus and the house of the parish priest. Parked outside was a white Italian sports car.
The door to the house was open. Before I could knock, a woman appeared from a side room. Looking confused, she said good evening.
I explained I had heard incredible things about a wine from Nus and that I'd come

long way in search of the priest who makes it.
Si, si, she nodded. This was the right place.
"But do you have a reservation?"
Huh?
"Folks come from all over Europe for a taste of this wine," she said. "The waiting list is 3 years long."
"Do you have a reservation?"
None.
But since I'd come all this way, could I at least see the priest?
The woman retreated into the side room, closing the door.
I eavesdropped.
She was talking with a man in the dialect of the hill people. They didn't sound happy.
Then a wrinkled man came through the

door. He was tall for an Italian, dressed in black and topped with a beret.
Whom do I have the pleasure of meeting, he asked.
I told him, and he frowned.
Sighing, he told me his name was Auguste Dramotton and that he'd been making the wine for the past 35 years. Malvasia di Nus had been a parish tradition since 1895.
He explained the waiting list and showed me the names on stacks of yellowing papers. He removed from the shelf several books of Italian wines. Although he had a hard time reading the index, he managed to locate a mention of his wine in each book.
He shifted slowly around the room, saying he didn't usually bother talking to journalists. The publicity is often too painful for those who come so far, only to be turned away.
Once a Florentine made the trip just to buy a bottle. But the waiting list was long that no wine could be spared.
The priest took pity, though, and offered the visitor a sip from the priest's personal flask.
The Florentine, Dramotton said, I Nus crying, having tasted an ultimate wine, a wine that he'd never taste again. Malvasia di Nus, 1976.
I began to wonder if I, too, would let Nus in tears.
Padre Dramotton poured a dark yellow liquid into small crystal snifters set on hand-carved wooden trays.
"Do you know how to taste wine?" asked.
"The first taste is taken with the nose." Strong smell, almost like a sherry. "The second with the tongue."
Sweet and warming, just like a sherry. The alcohol grade of Malvasia di Nus 18.2 percent, high for an Italian wine.
As the glasses emptied, the priest mumbled something about being in a hurry. said he had an important appointment: P.M.
"You know, I can only produce about 100 bottles of this each year. I guess I could call it my hobby. Sure, I'm tremendously interested in vines and wines, my duties as the parish priest come first," he said.
PADRE DRAMOTTON nervously checked his watch. Six p.m. priest rushed out of the house across the parking spot, past fancy white cars, in time to ring his chime, bell-ringing 6 times.
Ducking into a cellar on his return, priest came back to the house with a box of Malvasia di Nus tucked like a baby in his arms.
He launched into the story of the labe. It showed a manual grape press, a size of the church campanile and a num symbol of the origin of the name "Nus," framed with a fringe of spikes.
The spikes, Padre Dramotton explained symbolize his desire to keep the product small and regional.
I guessed, then, that the bottle he had wasn't meant for me.
But, satisfied that I was at least a partial appreciator of wine, he held the bottle to me.
For 12,000 lire (\$14.50), Malvasia di Nus was mine.



مكتبة عن الرصيد

To Cut Losses

Alfa Romeo Seeking New Joint Ventures

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Aug. 16 (NYT) — Alfa Romeo, one of Italy's leading auto-makers, is seeking joint ventures with foreign and domestic companies in an effort to cut its large operating losses, directors confirmed recently.

However, Alfa directors recently stated that the company is not in a sale, contrary to a report in a Rome weekly last month. That article caused a confused roar in Italian newspapers and television, and protests from labor unions. There was speculation at talks for the sale of Alfa Romeo, the company's big, but money-losing plant near Naples, were under way with Honda or other Japanese automobile companies, which have been eager to get a foothold in Italy.

Comparisons were made with British Leyland, which is also negotiating with Honda Motor. And there were reports that Fiat, Italy's money-making and leading auto-maker, would be forced to take over Alfa Romeo to keep out the Japanese.

Fiat and Alfa already are limited partners — together with Renault, France — in a plant that manufactures high-speed diesel engines in Foggia, situated in southeastern Italy.

On July 31, Fiat and Finmeccanica, the holding company that heads the Alfa Romeo group, signed a joint-venture agreement to produce the engines for a new tactical airplane now being designed. Alfa Romeo will participate in this venture, in which Fiat is the principal partner.

Franco Viezzoli, the president of Finmeccanica, declared in a statement that "Alfa Romeo — like any industry thinking of its future — has contacts with other firms to set up commercial, technical and production collaboration." Effort Massaccesi, the president of Alfa Romeo, confirmed that his company was talking to possible joint-venture partners but said no agreements had been concluded. He denied that Alfa intended to sell any of its interests.

Alfa Romeo was founded in 1910 and began to produce a line of high quality, custom-made automobiles. It quickly diversified and started production of airplane engines during World War I. By 1933, at the height of the Depression, it was in deep financial trouble and was taken over by the Italian Reconstruction Institute, or IRI, which was founded the same year to reorganize much of Italy's financially shaky industry.

Annual Losses
The talk of possible sales or merger involving Alfa Romeo grew out of annual losses that last year totaled more than \$150 million.

Some See Sharp Slide
While volatility is commonplace in commodity markets, gold's wild price gyrations of the past three weeks have unsettled even the most experienced traders. "I'm utterly confused," says one, who notes that the turbulent activity has not been motivated by news, such as President Carter's November dollar-support program, which sparked the most recent series of price swings.

Many market-watchers, with an eye to price charts, think the recent frenzied trading signals a turning point for gold. "This is the type of action you see at the top of a big bull market," says one precious metals specialist, William Byers, head of research at Bear Stearns, agrees. "I think the potential of a decline to \$270 an ounce" within the next four to six weeks "is quite good," he said.

Shell Entrails
That view is not limited to chart-watchers. Andre Sharon, head of international research for Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., who dismisses chart signals as "having the accuracy of sheep entrails," contends that gold's price is "likely to drop below \$250 an ounce" within the next six months and possibly as low as \$235.

He makes a case for lower prices, saying that the U.S. economic slowdown will be sharp and severe and will have worldwide impact. Most experts agree that in a recession people have less income with which to speculate in commodities.

Mr. Sharon also notes that unlike precious metals such as silver and platinum, gold's price fluctuations are tied more to people's urge for an inflation hedge rather than industrial supply and demand considerations. Thus, he argues, even though steep inflation perhaps justified the rush to buy gold, pushing the metal's price higher by more than 50 percent since the beginning of the year, gold currently is "vastly overpriced."

All that is not to say Mr. Sharon expects gold as an ill-advised purchase. "In the long run, it's extremely rational to own some gold" as an inflation hedge, he says. But "the time to buy it is when no one wants it." He thinks that time will arrive when prices fall to \$235.

Yellow Light
Of course, not everyone agrees that the market is ready to drop substantially. "The yellow light is certainly there, but I don't see a compelling reason to say prices will decline," says Howard Levine, precious metals specialist for ACLI Inc.

Company Reports
Revenue, Profits in Millions of currencies, unless otherwise indicated

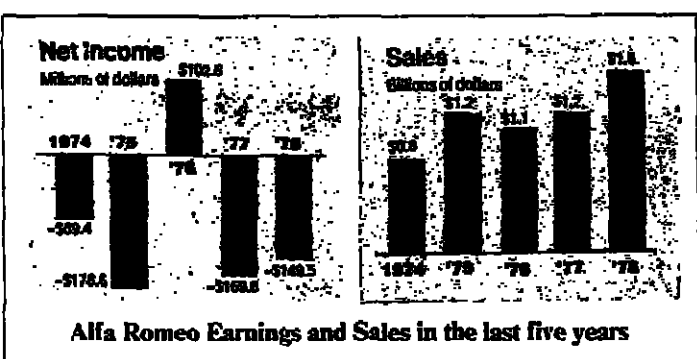
ain
Albright & Wilson
1979 1978
Revenue 177.90 177.19
Profits 7.82 17.20

Ultramar
1979 1978
Revenue 403.87 289.92
Profits 15.30 3.60
Share 0.284 0.126

Companys restated
Netherlands DSM
1979 1978
Revenue 6,200 5,330
Profits 35.6 loss 30.8

est Germany BASF
1979 1978
Revenue 12,570 10,670
Profits 847.01 536.01

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)



Alfa Romeo Earnings and Sales in the last five years

84 billion lire (about \$100 million) last year. Alfa Romeo, the old, established plant near Milan, lost 24.5 billion lire. Expenditures arising primarily from debt service accounted for the remaining loss of about \$20 million.

Construction of Alfa Romeo, the company's principal financial drain, was a political decision made by the Italian government. The goal was to help industrialize the country's underdeveloped southern region and to provide jobs.

It was logical that Alfa Romeo, a government-owned company, would be chosen to implement this policy. Pomigliano d'Arco on the outskirts of Naples was chosen as the plant site under pressure from local politicians.

Naples Realities
Executives of Alfa Romeo, as well as the politicians, misjudged the social and political realities of the Naples area. As construction of the plant, designed to produce 130,000 cars a year, was gradually completed in the early 1970s, construction workers would go on strike indefinitely until they were assured jobs in the plant. Local politicians used their power to force the company to hire their proteges. By the time production started, many if not most of the workers in the plant were unsuited for their jobs.

The plant began badly and never recovered. Strikes have become chronic. Production rates have remained at least 30 percent below market requirements. Absenteeism soared as high as 28 percent in some periods. On days of major soccer games in Naples, or televised events, production sags massively and absenteeism rises, according to company officials.

Alfa Romeo produces a fine car at a political price. It is estimated that the company loses \$600 on every car it sells.

Alfa Romeo, the plant at Arese near Milan, also has registered losses since 1974 but on a much smaller scale.

Both management and the unions at the Alfa Romeo plant maintain that this year the company would be making a profit were it not for two months of intermittent strikes in June and July. These strikes were nationwide, tied to the renewal of the national metal workers' contract.

While trading in the dollar was thin and lackluster, sterling was once again the focus of attention. Dealers said scope in dollar trading had become limited, with the Federal Reserve poised to intervene whenever its currency slipped too far and the Swiss and German central banks ready to unload dollars whenever the rate arched upward.

But sterling "is one currency you can bash around" because the Bank of England is not attempting to hold, one dealer said, adding and "people are doing just that."

Sterling slipped to \$2.2262 from \$2.2330 late yesterday. The dollar ended at 1.8285 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8330 DM, and at 1.6547 Swiss francs, down from 1.6575.

Gold opened at \$298.00-75 an ounce, bid and asked, touched a low of \$296.50 at the morning fixing, rose to \$297.85 at the afternoon fixing, and hit a high of \$299.50 before slipping to close at \$298.50-299.00.

Gold Steady
LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Gold prices ended the day little changed from yesterday in quiet trading while both the dollar and the pound declined on foreign exchange markets.

Grundig and Philips are planning a cooperation agreement in the field of development and research and a possible acquisition of a share of Grundig by Philips, a spokesman for Philips' West German subsidiary confirms.

The statement came after the newspaper story claiming Philips was seeking a 25-percent interest in Grundig. The Philips spokesman said that while a possible purchase was being discussed, it would not be 25 percent because an interest that size could face difficulties before the West German antitrust authorities.

According to the Philips spokesman, another subject of the talks is a cooperation agreement in the area of technology-sharing and electronic components. The report asserted that Grundig would ask an 8-percent share of Philips' stock as part of the price for Philips' interest in the German company.

The Philips spokesman said, however, that the matter of a stock swap was "completely open." He stressed that the negotiations had not reached any concrete conclusions. Max Grundig, managing board chairman of Grundig, confirmed that his company was ready to sign a cooperation agreement in the area of product development with Philips but would neither confirm nor deny the report on selling a share to Philips.

Bankers Trust says it has agreed to sell 53 branches to Barclays Bank of New York. National Bank of North America and

Scandinavian Airlines ordered two Boeing 747s and has taken options on an additional five. The \$135-million order is part of the airline's continuous modernization program. The new 747s will be powered by Pratt & Whitney JT9-7Q engines. Pratt & Whitney, a unit of United Technologies, said the order and options are worth more than \$70 million in new engine business.

The Environmental Protection Agency says it is withholding final approval of 1980 General Motors' diesel pending the successful completion of tail-pipe emissions tests. However, the EPA said it has conditionally approved sale of the cars, which are equipped with the 5.7-liter engine.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.
CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

U.S. Industrial Output Drops 0.1%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — U.S. industrial production fell 0.1 percent in June as declining auto production outweighed gains in other parts of the economy, the Federal Reserve reported today.

It was the second consecutive monthly decline, matching June's revised 0.1-percent drop and following a revised 1.1-percent increase for May and a 1.4-percent drop in April.

The seasonally adjusted industrial production index, which measures the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities, stood at 152.1 percent of 1967 base in July, up 3.4 percent from a year earlier.

The number of cars and light-weight trucks for personal use coming off assembly lines was cut by more than 3 percent in June to an annual rate of 8.8 million units, the figures showed. If it had not been for that decline, the overall figures would show a slight increase in industrial production for both June and July. But auto production remained well above the rate of sales and auto assemblies are tentatively

scheduled to be reduced further to a 7.3-million rate in August, the Fed said.

The overall decline was one more sign the economy has been slowing down and entering a recession.

Production of business equipment rose 0.4 percent in July following a 0.2-percent rise in June.

However, production of consumer goods fell 1 percent after a 0.9-percent drop in June. Consumer durables output fell 2.6 percent following a 1.6-percent June decline and non-durables production

slipped 0.3 percent in July following a 0.5-percent June drop.

Output of materials inched up 0.1 percent following a 0.5-percent drop the previous month.

Income Up 1.4%
The Commerce Department reported U.S. personal income rose 1.4 percent in July after an increase of 0.7 percent in June, which was revised from an originally estimated gain of 0.5 percent.

At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, personal income increased \$27.2 billion in July to \$193.9 billion after an increase of \$13.4 billion in June.

The department said that total wage and salary payments increased \$8.9 billion in July to \$12.3 trillion compared with a similar-sized gain in June.

Dividend income fell \$100 million to the May level of \$52.3 billion, from \$62.3 billion in June, which was revised from an originally estimated gain of \$2.4 billion in June.

The Commerce Department separately reported that housing starts fell 7 percent in July from June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.8 million and compared to 2.1 million annually a year earlier.

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Fed Lifts Discount Rate to 10.5%

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (Reuters)

The Federal Reserve today approved a discount rate increase to a record high 10.5 percent for six Federal Reserve branches. The announcement came after the close on the New York Stock Exchange where profit-taking led prices lower in continued heavy trading.

The discount rate, the rate at which banks borrow from the Fed, was raised at the New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland and Kansas City district Fed branches.

The central bank said "the action was taken against the background of the continuing strong inflationary forces that are evident in the economy and in recognition of the relatively rapid rate of expansion in the monetary aggregates."

The rate was last changed on July 20, when it was raised by half a point.

The Fed gave no further explanation for today's action but it follows shortly after money market banks discerned a tightening of the federal funds target rate after the Federal Open Market Committee met Tuesday.

The new target on the key fed funds rate is about 11 percent. The New York Fed today waited until fed funds rose to 11 1/16 percent today to enter the government securities market to add reserves. Fed funds closed today at 11, its low for the day, after trading as high as 11 1/4.

The Fed also reported the narrow M-1 money supply rose \$1 billion in the latest banking week and was up 7.7 percent over the last four weeks compared with the previous quarter M-2, a broader measure, was up \$3.2 billion in the week and 10.9 percent for the month. New York business loans rose \$41 million in the Aug. 15 week following a \$39-million rise the previous week and a \$455-million gain a year earlier.

On the Big Board, declines led advances 789 to 704 while the Dow Jones average fell 1.80 to 884.04. Turnover of 47 million shares was a high for the year, topping yesterday's 46.13 million.

Most of the country's major commercial banks raised their prime lending rate by a quarter-point to 12 percent in line with Chase Manhattan's move yesterday which was followed by Continental Illinois and Harris Bank.

Analysts said the market began to show some fatigue when heavy volume was unable to move prices much above yesterday's close. Prices opened on a firm note, turned mixed, firmed again and then headed lower just about the time the Commerce Department reported a 7-percent fall in July housing starts.

Steel, chemical, petroleum, aircraft, airline, computer, copper and aluminum stocks lost ground.

The rise in mortgage interest rates, with a corresponding rise in monthly payments for prospective home buyers, has dampened demand for both new and existing homes and will continue to do so, he said.

Mr. Greenspan also voiced concern about a heavy buildup in business inventories that he said has been underestimated in the government's statistics.

As a result, he said, businesses will have to sell off stockpiled goods and the first six months of 1980 will be a "relatively weak period," with a decline in overall economic growth of about 2.5 to 3 percent.

There is virtually no change in economic policy that President Carter or Congress can make that will reduce the recession's impact during the early months of 1980 when presidential primary elections will be held, Mr. Greenspan said.

"The next nine months are probably preordained almost irrespective of what economic policy is followed," he said. "I don't envision any recovery until the last half of next year."

He did advocate a \$20 billion tax cut, with one-third earmarked for a reduction in corporate tax rates, to

take effect Jan. 1. Such an action would promote investment and relieve inflation in the early 1980s, Mr. Greenspan said.

But Otto Eckstein of Data Resources Inc., challenging Mr. Greenspan's call for a tax cut, said: "The country needs a breather from excessive stimulative activity."

Mr. Eckstein told reporters "We do not foresee a sufficiently severe recession to require immediate tax cut action."

"There's a lot of economic wisdom in just doing nothing right now," Mr. Eckstein said.

U.S. Homes Rise in Value
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Between 1973 and 1977, the median value of owner-occupied, single-family, U.S. homes rose 53 percent to \$36,900, the government reported. During the same period, median income of homeowners rose 39 percent to \$16,000.

It is likely the cost trend since 1977 has accelerated. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported earlier this month that the average purchase price on new homes in July was \$74,300, up 20 percent from a year earlier.

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Real Estate Boom May Bust for U.S.

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — There is a one-in-four chance that the national real estate boom will collapse and lower the value of new and existing U.S. homes by 10 to 20 percent, Alan Greenspan, a leading economist and a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said yesterday.

The possible reversal of the long, rapid climb in residential property prices may develop as a by-product of the Federal Reserve Board's moves to increase interest rates as an anti-inflation measure, he said.

Mr. Greenspan, speaking after the American Statistical Association convention, called a real estate decline a "major potential problem" for the economy. "If we get a 10 or 20 percent decline in the average price of homes, it would have a traumatic effect on consumer behavior and growth and would lengthen and deepen the recession."

"Not Small Potatoes"
He noted that the total value of residential property in the United States now exceeds \$2 trillion and has been rising at an annual rate of about 18 percent in recent months.

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Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders

At 30th June, 1979, total consolidated assets of the Group amounted to US\$ 5,879 million, compared to US\$ 4,802 million at 30th June, 1978. Deposits increased by 29.6% to US\$ 5,195 million from US\$ 4,008 million. Net earnings after taxes, minority interests, transfer to inner reserves and provisions to cover risk of losses rose to US\$ 18.9 million or US\$ 1.15 per share against US\$ 16.6 million or US\$ 1.01 per share for the first six months of 1978.

In the first half of this year, the Group's total capital and loan funds employed rose to over US\$ 500 million; by 30th June, 1979 they stood at US\$ 512 million. The Board has continued its policy of augmenting the Group's capital funds. During 1979 an additional US\$ 10 million 25-year serial notes were issued by the Group holding company in the U.S. domestic market under a private placement agreement, and our 65%-owned U.S. subsidiary, Republic New York Corporation, issued US\$ 8.7 million 25-year obligations under a similar agreement.

At the beginning of August, the Group offered US\$ 40 million 7-year floating rate publicly quoted notes in the European market. The issue was managed by a syndicate of leading banks and represented the Group's first move into the international capital market.

Republic New York Corporation achieved excellent results during the first half of this year, publishing net earnings applicable to common stock of US\$ 11.7 million or US\$ 3.57 per share, against US\$ 10.0 million or US\$ 3.20 per share for the first half of 1978.

During the first six months of 1979 our geographical expansion continued with the opening by Republic National Bank of New York of branches in Santiago (

Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month
12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month

NOTICE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE URANIUM ANTITRUST LITIGATION

M.D.L. Docket
No. 342

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION.

Plaintiff,

No. 76 C-3830

RIO ALGOM LIMITED, et al.,

Defendants.

ORDER FOR IMPOUNDMENT OF CERTIFICATES
EVIDENCING RIO ALGOM LIMITED'S OWNERSHIP OF
SHARES OF ATLAS ALLOYS, INC. AND FOR PUBLICATION

The Court having heard and considered that portion of the motion of the plaintiff, Westinghouse Electric Corporation ("Westinghouse"), brought on by Order To Show Cause entered May 16, 1979, which is directed to defaulting defendant Rio Algom Limited and which seeks an order requiring the said defaulting defendant to deposit in the registry of the Court the certificates evidencing its ownership of the shares of Atlas Alloys, Inc. ("Atlas Alloys") and granting other equitable relief to ensure that those shares are not transferred, alienated or encumbered in violation of the Court's prior order herein of January 14, 1979; and

WHEREAS, defaulting defendant Rio Algom Limited has failed to appear in opposition to said motion; and

WHEREAS, this Court on January 24, 1979 enjoined the said Rio Algom Limited and other defaulting defendants from making, or causing or permitting others to make, certain transfers or withdrawals of United States assets and from "taking any other action whose effect would be, directly or indirectly, to divest a defaulting defendant, in whole or in part, of ownership or control, directly or indirectly, of United States assets"; and

WHEREAS, Westinghouse has submitted evidence tending to show that Rio Algom Limited has violated the said injunction by making, or causing to be made, certain transfers or withdrawals of United States assets; and

WHEREAS, Westinghouse contends that defaulting defendant Rio Algom Limited may further violate the said order by seeking to transfer or encumber the shares which it owns in Atlas Alloys, an Ohio corporation; and

WHEREAS, the Court has entered judgment holding that defendant Rio Algom Limited is liable to Westinghouse as alleged in the complaint and has determined, based on evidence submitted, that there is a reasonable likelihood that the amount of damages will exceed the value of the shares of Atlas Alloys; that there is a risk of irreparable injury to Westinghouse if those shares are transferred which outweighs any harm to Rio Algom Limited which may result if such transfers are restrained; and that grant of the instant relief is in the public interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

(1) Defaulting defendant Rio Algom Limited shall deposit in the registry of the Court the certificates evidencing its ownership of the shares of Atlas Alloys, such certificates to remain in the registry of the Court until further order of the Court

(2) Defendant Rio Algom Limited is enjoined until further order of the Court from transferring, alienating or encumbering any of the shares of Atlas Alloys or causing or permitting the issuance of any new shares thereof;

(3) Westinghouse may make such publication of this order and the Court's prior order of January 24, 1979 as it deems advisable to give notice thereof to all who might otherwise be induced to accept a transfer of the shares affected thereby or of any interest in such shares in contravention of the orders of the Court.

ENTER:
Prentice H. Marshall
(Signed)
United States District Judge

Dated: June 20, 1979

Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse

AUG. 16, 1979

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE	HIGH-LOW MON.-TUE.	P/E	YIELD (%)	MARK. CAP. (\$ MIL.)	SHRS. OUTST. (1000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	193.40 - 25	180	179.80 - 178	37	5.8	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Can Nord shareholders can now exchange their shares for Banque Rothschild shares.
BOUYGUES	Contract	985 - 412	479	475 - 473	4	8.8	30.34 - 83.50 - 133.48	600	As of June 18, distribution of one free share for each old one.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	725 - 451.50	694	725 - 716	35	4.3	20.12 - 6.04 - 19.68	2,332	1st semester 79 consolidated turnover = 8,177 MF (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	266 - 185	218	219.50 - 218	10	5.7	13.34 - 16.50 - 22.40	1,866	QTY subsidiary, children part of DTF contract for Hong Kong metro.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public work	160 - 122	159.80	156.20 - 155.10	10	5.3	14.00 - 15.90 - 17.55	5,748	Proposed for majority interest in Banque de l'Industrie et du Commerce.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	165 - 125.80	160	164 - 162	—	—	—	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester 79 turnover = 8,177 MF (+12%).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	77.50 - 52	75	75.10 - 75	—	—	—	17,729	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 on July 3.
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	941 - 445	919	941 - 939	11	2.0	55.63 - 97.00 - 83.00	2,193	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 on July 3.
EURAPRANCE	Holding	369 - 303	351	355 - 354.50	4	3.7	54.30 - 69.50 - 81.00	2,193	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 on July 3.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	371	379 - 374	5	3.7	73.01 - 78.50 - 73.70	2,204	Parent company's 1st semester 79 turnover = 8,177 MF (+12%).
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	67.50	68.20 - 67	15	5.6	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Mokto subsidiary to exploit hole mineral deposit in Brazil.
MATRA	Electronic	7140 - 4999	6750	6940 - 6850	12	1.3	99.29 - 337.70 - 580	229	78 net profit = 150.9 MF vs. 87.5 MF in 77 (+17.4%).
MOET-HEINNESSY	Beverage	595 - 432.50	490	510 - 503	15	2.1	127.10 - 20.80 - 33.06	3,158	1978 net dividend of F. 10.50 vs. F. 8.40 in 77 (+23%).
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLMANN	Chemical	103.50 - 69	90.20	90.50 - 90	9	5.5	6.00 - 14.80 - 10.20	25,491	1st semester 79 consolidated turnover up 17.2% with 16,489 MF, of which 52.2% from abroad.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 298	307	302.50 - 299	3	4.5	132.77 - 134.45 - 112.80	12,312	1978 net dividend of F. 13.50 vs. F. 11.50 in 77 (+17.4%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	170 - 70.20	142.30	148 - 142	—	—	—	5,450	1978 net dividend of 7.00 F. vs. 6.00 F. in 1977.
REDOUTE	Mol order	567 - 418	420	421 - 420	10	4.8	47.86 - 44.23 - 41.73	926	1978 net dividend proposal of 20 F. (same as 1977).
ROHNE-POULENC	Chemicals	140 - 98	129.10	131.50 - 130.50	10	5.4	6.34 - 4.37 - 13.00	18,941	1st qtr 79 turnover up 15% vs. same period 78. Net div. = F. 7.1 (+16.6%).
ROSCOB	Invest. Comp.	363.70 - 336.40	352.40	351 - 350	—	—	—	25,300	Parental total bond assets mostly in equities, DM and Yen.
ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1230	1375	1395 - 1375	—	—	—	310	Group's consolidated turnover for 1st semester 79 = 121.39 MF (+24.7%).
SAISON-BRANDT	Electrical	251 - 185.20	208	210 - 208	10	5.2	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71	6,668	1st semester 79 group consolidated turnover = 13,313 MF (+26.5%).

Sources: cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord.

(a) Tax credit not included.

c. Consolidated.

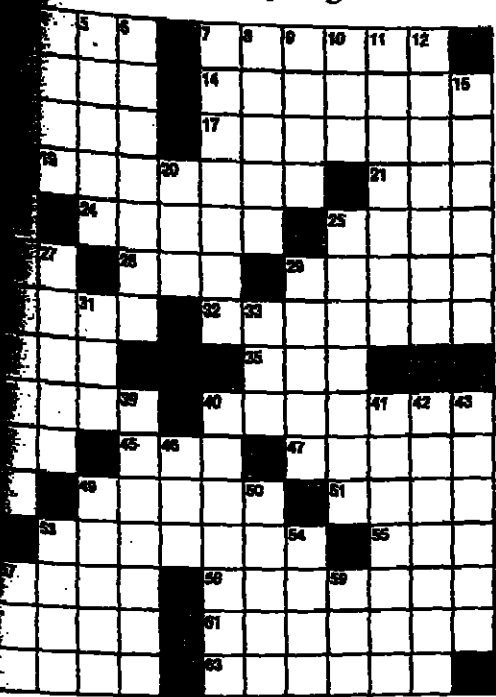
تداول الأوراق

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close
12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month
12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month

(Continued on Page 13)

WORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- 36 Desk adjunct
- 40 Nadia
- 44 Comaneci, e.g.
- 45 "Wise" hooter
- 47 Kind of bear
- 48 "It's—plan that can't be changed"
- 49 Bargain of a sort
- 51 "The Blessed One," to Hindus
- 52 Scand. nation
- 53 Ran over
- 55 Family member
- 56 British pastime
- 58 Marathon runner's necessity
- 60 Poisonous herb
- 61 Scrambles a message
- 62 Took time out
- 63 Like many laws
- 5 Oxlike African beast
- 6 Income source for landlords
- 7 Did a bouncer's job
- 8 First Family of Hawaii, 1900-03
- 9 Victorian expelive
- 10 Army div.
- 11 Time for hobbies
- 12 Wearing down
- 13 Direct
- 15 Nerted
- 20 Spoken
- 23 Got going
- 25 Sheep
- 27 Laws: Abbr.
- 28 Scaramouch
- 31 The sclera covers most of it
- 33 Pat Nixon's birthplace, in Nevada
- 36 Ricker of baseball fame
- 37 Peon
- 38 Pertaining to eared seals
- 39 Took turns
- 40 Slides off, as a blow
- 41 Surveyor's instrument
- 42 Attacked violently
- 43 Swaps
- 46 Benign bump on the skin
- 49 A Constable painting, e.g.
- 50 Sierra
- 53 Card game for three
- 54 Mussolini's title
- 57 Important initials for Cronkite
- 58 Curl or
- 59 Fumesh of golf

DOWN

- 1 Film star Del Rio
- 2 Trice
- 3 Nigerian tribe
- 4 Biblical weed

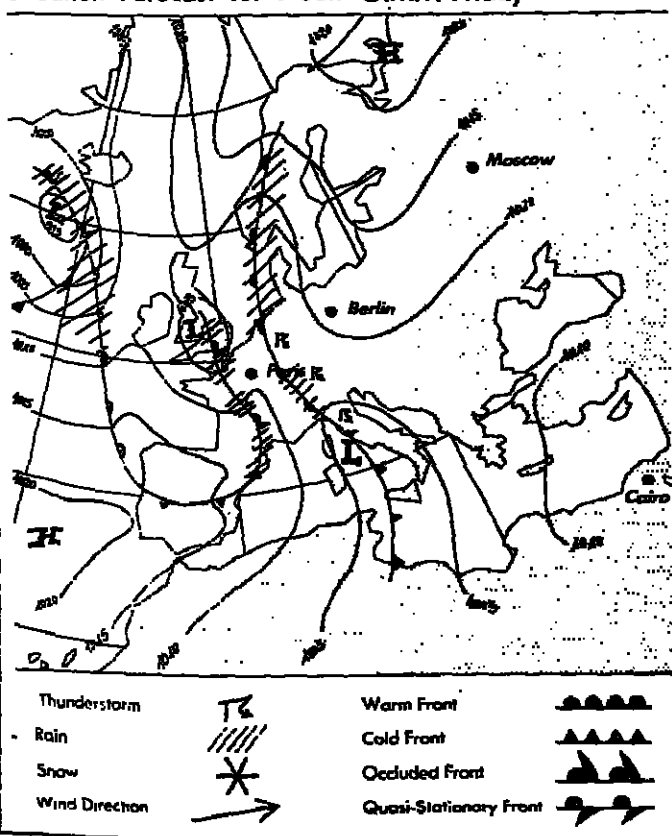
Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. FIVE; 2. FIVE; 3. FIVE; 4. FIVE; 5. FIVE; 6. FIVE; 7. FIVE; 8. FIVE; 9. FIVE; 10. FIVE; 11. FIVE; 12. FIVE; 13. FIVE; 14. FIVE; 15. FIVE; 16. FIVE; 17. FIVE; 18. FIVE; 19. FIVE; 20. FIVE; 21. FIVE; 22. FIVE; 23. FIVE; 24. FIVE; 25. FIVE; 26. FIVE; 27. FIVE; 28. FIVE; 29. FIVE; 30. FIVE; 31. FIVE; 32. FIVE; 33. FIVE; 34. FIVE; 35. FIVE; 36. FIVE; 37. FIVE; 38. FIVE; 39. FIVE; 40. FIVE; 41. FIVE; 42. FIVE; 43. FIVE; 44. FIVE; 45. FIVE; 46. FIVE; 47. FIVE; 48. FIVE; 49. FIVE; 50. FIVE; 51. FIVE; 52. FIVE; 53. FIVE; 54. FIVE; 55. FIVE; 56. FIVE; 57. FIVE; 58. FIVE; 59. FIVE; 60. FIVE; 61. FIVE; 62. FIVE; 63. FIVE.

WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBANY	21	Sunny	MADRID	23	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	MILAN	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	MONTREAL	14	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	MOSCOW	14	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	MUNICH	14	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	NEW YORK	20	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	NICE	23	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	OSLO	14	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	PARIS	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	PRAGUE	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	ROME	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	SOFIA	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	STOCKHOLM	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	TEHRAN	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	TOKYO	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	TUNIS	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	VIENNA	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	WARSAW	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	WASHINGTON	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny	ZURICH	21	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	21	Sunny			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



'Cancer Bandit' Carried a Gun — And Heartbreaking Holdup Notes

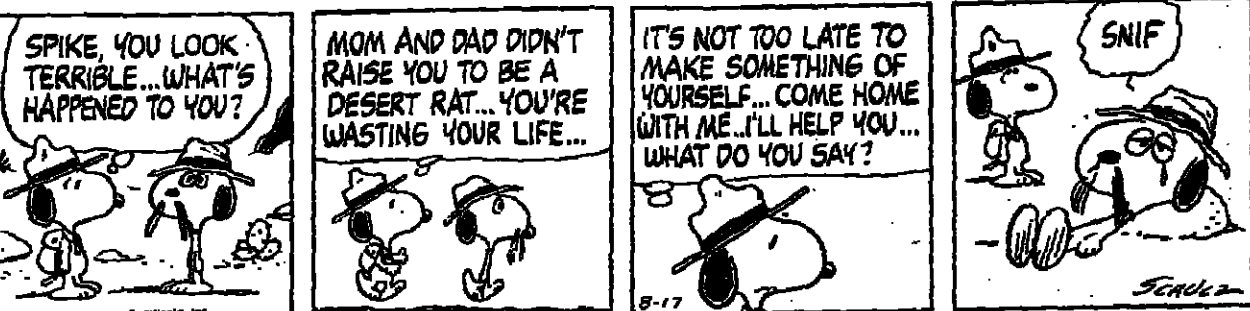
NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — The bank robber had a gun, but he also had a heartbreaking story to tell in the notes that he handed to nervous tellers.

"I am a cancer victim," the notes would say. "I have nine months to live. I don't care about my life. I want to see my family, my wife and my children."

There apparently will be no more such notes. The man whom authorities have dubbed the "cancer bandit" was caught this week during an attempted seventh robbery, after the teller who read his latest note alerted the police.

The alleged "cancer bandit" was identified as William Reese, 35. Police said that his claim of having cancer will be checked and that he will get any help that he needs — as well as a trial.

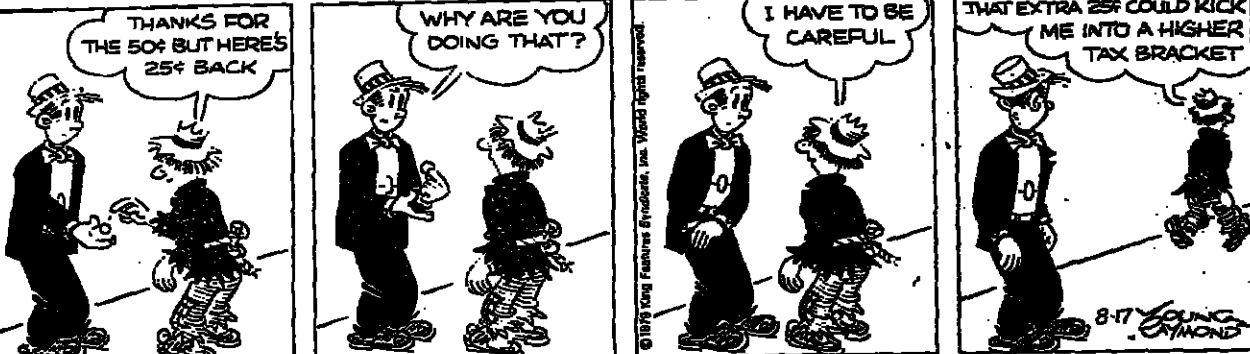
PEANUTS



B. C.



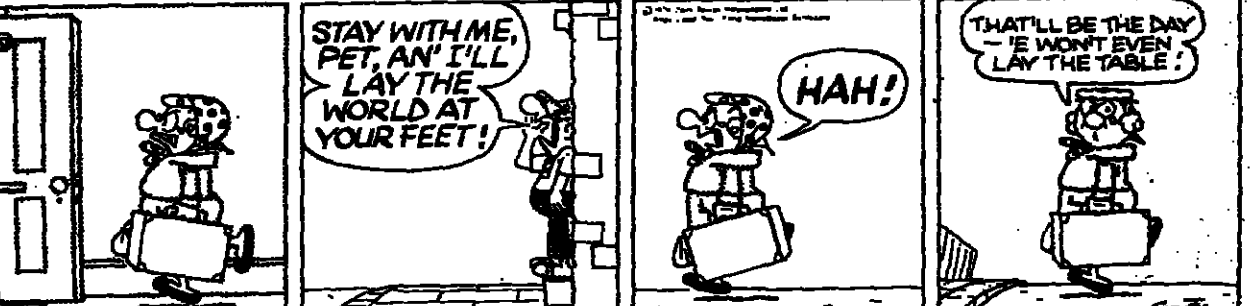
BLONDIE



B. E. T. L. E.



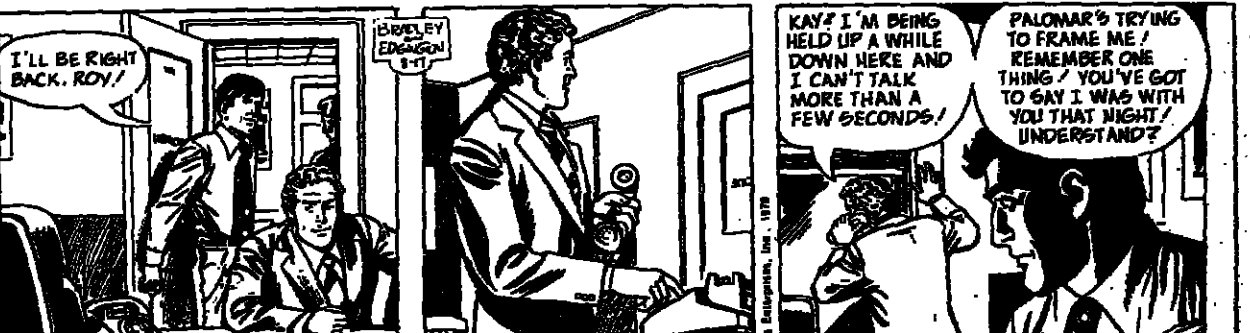
B. A. I. L. E. Y.



W. I. Z. A. R. D.



R. E. X.



D. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUTOS
SUMOE
MACTIP
PANICT

Just wait! These orders come through!

CASHIER

WHAT THE SALES-MAN WHO JOINED THE ARMY WAS LOOKING FOR IN ADDITION TO HIS BASE PAY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE DUKE OF DECEPTION

Memories of My Father

By Geoffrey Wolff. Random House. 275 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by L.J. Davis

THERE'S THE American Dream, and then there's the Anglo-American Dream. The former, an exportable commodity, currently undergoing drastic revision, revolves around the acquisition of money, position and goods through faith and works regardless of the circumstances of one's birth and condition. Like all myths, it has been responsible for many follies and mistakes — Andrew Carnegie, the films of John Garfield, endless suburbs, Bert Lance, and the gas crisis, among others — but like all durable myths, it also sometimes worked, and it was ever a sustaining source of hope.

The Anglo-American Dream is quite different. Drawn, in its purest and most lugubrious form, from the pages of old Town and Country magazines, the catalogs of the late Abercrombie & Fitch, and the motion pictures of Sir Alexander Korda, it involves a taste, a class, a certain manner of speaking and a miraculous absence of hills. It is less a myth than a silly misunderstanding that has resulted in the present sorry state of Britain. "The Great Gatsby," credit cards and a number of the proximate causes of the American Civil War. And on a small but tragic scale, it was the engine of destruction that drove the father of Geoffrey Wolff, the critic and writer, to his inevitable doom.

Wolff's description of this pathetic crack-up is to be found in "The Duke of Deception: Memories of My Father." I should say at the outset that it is not the sort of book that is usually my cup of tea, containing as it does a dead-dog, a sensitive but misguided youth and various graphic episodes of post-adolescent stupidity each of which all suffer through, have suffered through from the days of the caveman, and will continue to suffer through long after the electricity has finally gone out for good. Even in the hands of a gifted writer, even if the gifted writer is telling the precise and literal truth, such devices usually call forth sympathy at its cheapest, bringing as they do, a guaranteed lump to the therapist and a reminiscent jangle to the nervous system. Like all these books about naively dying small girls (a genre that never goes out of vogue), they are both maddening and maddening failures because they succeed all too easily and all too well: life is not beer and skittles. Kids do dumb things, death is the final portion of us all, misery is commonplace, and joy is hard to define. Swell. So what else is new?

It is never any excuse to say that something ought to be written because it happened. Books don't work that way; only a rare one can survive cheap empathy, and only a remarkable one deploy its usual occasions and use them to good purpose. "The Duke of Deception" is one such remarkable book. The dog's death (actually, its disappearance) is not important because canine extinction is infinitely a sad thing; it is important because the dog is the only entirely sane and normal creature to accompany young Wolff through his childhood, including the owner of the face in young Wolff's bathroom mirror. His sensitivity, escapes, bathos because it was the vehicle of his salvation, not his downfall, and his early wrenching griefs were not the griefs of the rest of us, despite superficial similarities — they were the horrible mistakes of a child who, like his father, equated people with objects and objects with happiness.

Arthur Wolff, Jr., Arthur Wolff III, or Saunders Ansell-Wolff, de-

New Film Wave In China Brings Science Fiction

PEKING, Aug. 16 (Reuters) — China's first science fiction film, to be called "Death Rays on Go Island," is being made in a Shanghai film studio, the New China News Agency has reported.

Other films now being made in China with science fiction enter a mental rather than politics inch "Jade-Colored Butterfly," which tells the story of a love affair between a Chinese and a Japanese. "Marriage Brought About an Iron Bow," a love story set in ancient China.

Peking television viewers last week glimpsed the seamy side life in Hong Kong in a film called "Metropolitan Quarter," which voyaged in part around the city brothels and massage parlors.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagrammed deal, South has to be concerned about the danger of losing two immediate tricks in the spade suit. His five-heart bid asks his partner to continue if he has control of the unbid suit and North obediently continues.

Since the bidding has indicated the spade weakness, West leads that suit and South wins with the ace in dummy. He takes two top hearts, but the queen fails to drop.

He takes two top diamonds, it continues the suit. If East ruffs, a spade loser will be thrown from closed hand, so a club is thrown.

South ruffs, plays the club and ruffs a club to reach this position:

Another diamond is led, at East must again refuse to ruff. If it throws a club, South will ruff. If it takes two club tricks, throws spades from the dummy.

East therefore throws a spade and South ruffs. He plays a club and ruffs a club with the 10 trump. Then the lead of the 10, mood winner from dummy guarantees 12 tricks whether or not 12 now ruffs.

West led the spade jack.

North (D)

WEST

♦A72
♥KQJ83
♦KQJ83
♥A72

EAST

♦KQJ83
♥A72
♦A72
♥KQJ83

SOUTH

♦A72
♥KQJ83
♦KQJ83
♥A72

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North: 1♣, 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

هكذا من الأصل

Tops Bayi oe Sets Mark 1,500 Meters

Aug. 16, (UPI) — Sebastian Coe, who recently set world 800 meters and the mile, set a world record for 1,500 meters when he clocked 3:32.1 at an international track and field meet.

It was a tenth of a second off the mark set by Filbert Bayi of a New Zealand in February, 1974. Coe was clocked at 3:32.03, extending the time off to the next tenth of a second for world record.

Space of 41 days, Coe has eclipsed the names of three track athletes: Alberto Juantorena, John Walker and Bayi — and become the holder of the 800-meter, 1,500-meter and mile world records.

His exploits began in Oslo on July 5 when he clipped off Juantorena's 800-meter record to leave it at 1:42.33. Later he ran the mile in 3:49.0, wiping Walker's mark from the books.

Toughest of the 3

Of the three was the 1,500 meters. Unlike the other two, it was no pacemaker and Coe, from Britain, had to run the last lap, dictating his own shattering pace and leaving the field behind.

"It was the toughest of the three," Coe said. "As a piece of pace was pretty fabulous, but I suppose the final time is all that matters now is a good holiday."

Coe set the first lap in 54.25, went through the 800-meter mark in 1:42.33, and then needed a 57-second last lap to take the record. By this time he was struggling behind and only the excitement of which he chanted "Coe, Coe, Coe" with rhythmic clapping, lifted him.

He never forget that run in to the finish. The crowd were tremendous. It was the hardest to get it is the 800-meter mark I remember most, he said.

Coe said he thought that nobody has ever held the three records, but he supposed he valued the 800 the most because the margin was the greatest. Coe said.

Right pacemaker. Coe reckoned he could go faster. "But I need a rest for this season," he said. "I need a holiday."

He has put his name alongside those such as Jesse Owens, who broke six world records in 45 minutes in 1935; Ron Clarke, who won world records from three miles to the one-hour run; and Henry Rono, who holds the 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 meters as well as the 3,000-meter steeplechase.

Coe has joined Gunder Haeg, John Landy, Herb Elliott, and Bayi in achieving the "double" of 1,500 and mile world records.



Sebastian Coe does it again.

Polo: 2,500-Year-Old Game Revived

That Matters Most Is Whether You Play

by Steve Cady

GA SPRINGS, N.Y. — It was the kind of shot probably have brought out "Score!" or "Yes!"

Albert, the New York Phil Rizzuto might say "Holy Cow!"

It was polo, and it was a great shot. It was polo, and it was a great shot.

It was polo, and it was a great shot. It was polo, and it was a great shot.

It was polo, and it was a great shot. It was polo, and it was a great shot.

It was polo, and it was a great shot. It was polo, and it was a great shot.

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out of the saddle and swung into action for Saratoga.

"It's turned around by Del Carroll," the announcer droned, "and there's a goal." The tone of voice was perfunctory, as if Philbrick seemed pleasantly surprised at the development. Anything more urgent might have startled spectators gathered around a cash bar under a yellow and white-striped tent on one side of the field.

Polo goes beyond the old notion of amateur sports purists, that "it matters not who wins or loses, but how you play the game." In the present revival of this 2,500-year-old sport, it does not even matter how you play the game. What counts is WHETHER you play.

And the cheering news from the Spad this summer is that polo is being played here for the first time in 44 years.

As the notice tacked to a fencepost at the entrance to the field said: "Lunch canceled, but game is still at 3 p.m."

A year ago, the place was a cornfield. Now it's a playing field, 11

acres of closely cropped greensward on which polo ponies gallop in competition every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. For the uninitiated, a regulation polo field is 300 yards long and 160 yards wide, about nine times the area of a football field. This one, on the site of the old polo field completed here in 1901 by William Whitney and used until 1935, measures 300 yards by 140 yards.

Tuesday's match drew about 500 spectators, who parked their cars either along the side of the field where the Member's Club tent stands, or on the opposite side where general-admission fans watch. As usual, the mood was low key. Half an hour before the opening whistle, nobody knew for sure what team Saratoga would be playing.

"It doesn't really matter," said Hal Chaffee, the president of the newly formed Saratoga Polo Association. "They'll throw together a team. It depends on who's around."

For the white-jerseyed "21" Club team, that meant Jenkins, Peter Brant, Skeeter Johnson and Benny Gutierrez, a pro who plays with a five-goal rating. For brown-jerseyed Saratoga, it was Farish, Ritchie Jones, David Mansfield and Carroll, the other five-goal player on the field.

Player handicaps range from minus one to minus 10 goals, but the term "goal" has nothing to do with goal-scoring ability or the number of goals a player might be expected to score in any particular game. Rather, the designation reflects a player's overall ability and provides a means of equalizing any team's chances of winning. Tuesday's match was a "12 goal" event, meaning that the combined ratings of each team totaled 12. If one team had been, say, a 10, it would have started the game with a 2-goal lead.

In the 1920s and the 1930s, when Tommy Hitchcock, Cecil Smith and other stars drew crowds of 35,000 to polo matches on Long Island, the United States had its share of 10-goal players. Now it has none. There are only five in the world, all of them from Argentina. Yet Carroll and Gutierrez are not exactly novices. Only about 5 percent of polo's registered players ever earn a rating as high as five goals.

Low goal or high goal, though, the risks as well as the pleasures of polo are shared by every participant. Directing their horses with one hand and swinging a four-foot-long mallet with the other, polo players blend the strategy of chess with the roughness of hockey, the dexterity of baseball and the daring of sky-diving or trapeze work. At times, Tuesday's action slowed to seemingly aimless milling around. But then a mallet would smack the ball, and the horses and riders would accelerate like a thundering cavalry troop chasing, or being chased, by a band of Apaches.

Polo's new promoters, hoping for a slice of television revenue, have been arguing that you don't have to be rich to play the game. But you cannot be poor, either. Polo ponies cost from \$600 to \$15,000, the average for a good one being about \$8,000. Top players like to use a "fresh horse for each of the six 7½-minute periods, or chukkers, that constitute a match. The horses, many of them full-blooded thoroughbreds, provide a variation on

the racing expression of "playing the ponies" as they charge up and down the field at 25 miles an hour or better. In this sport, the ponies play, too.

The "21" Club team had won, 5-4, but that was not the point. The point was that another polo match had been played in Saratoga. With that kind of progress, they may have to build a grandstand at old Whitney Field.

In Oakland, Brian Kingman and two relievers combined on a seven-hitter to help Oakland snap a five-game losing streak and defeat Toronto, 3-1. Kingman (3-4) held a shutout until the sixth inning. Dave Hamilton and Dave Heaverlo finished the game.

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Orioles Overcome White Sox, 2-1, When Murray Steals Home in 12th

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Eddie Murray stole home with two out in the bottom of the 12th inning last night to give Mike Flanagan and the Baltimore Orioles a 2-1 triumph over the Chicago White Sox.

Murray singled to lead off the 12th and was sacrificed to second by Lee May. Doug DeCinces was then intentionally walked by Guy Hoffman (10-3) and Murray advanced to third on a fly ball by Gary Roenicke. DeCinces broke from first base with a 1-2 count on pinch-hitter Benny Ayala and Hoffman turned to pick him off, leaving Murray free to race home from third.

"That's the first time I ever stole home," Murray said. "I let the pitcher come set. It's then up to me to make the move. Then it's up to Doug."

"Great play with a left-hander," said White Sox Manager Tony LaRussa. "You can tell they're a well-coached team. We were yelling from the bench with two strikes that they were going to try something. Hoffman is a young kid. I bet they won't pull it on him again."

DeCinces explained: "My job is to get picked off. You should have seen the guy's expression." Earl Weaver, the Orioles manager, said: "We worked on that a number of games in spring training. You use it when one run can win the game. I'm not going to explain it, because we might want to use it again."

Flanagan went the distance for the 12th time this season, striking out 12 and walking one to improve his record to 16-7.

Chicago took a 1-0 lead when Jim Morrison led off the game with his sixth home run. Baltimore tied the score in the fifth, when DeCinces walked, moved to third on Roenicke's double and scored on a Rick Dempsey sacrifice fly.

Red Sox 9, Twins 5
In Boston, Carl Yastrzemski hit a two-run homer, the 403d of his career, in the bottom of the eighth inning to lift Boston to a 9-5 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of their three-game series. Jim Rice led off the four-run eighth with a single. Off Mike Bacsik (3-2) and Yastrzemski followed with his 20th home run this season to give Dick Drago his ninth triumph in 12 decisions. Rick Burleson capped the scoring with a two-run double.

A's 3, Blue Jays 1
In Oakland, Brian Kingman and two relievers combined on a seven-hitter to help Oakland snap a five-game losing streak and defeat Toronto, 3-1. Kingman (3-4) held a shutout until the sixth inning. Dave Hamilton and Dave Heaverlo finished the game.

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Mike Parrott (10-8) struck out four and walked six in registering his seventh complete game.

Brewers 6, Royals 5
In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas walked with the bases loaded and two out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give Milwaukee a 6-5 victory over Kansas City. Jerry Augustine, who pitched the ninth, picked up the victory to even his record at 5-5. Dan Quisenberry (2-2) took the loss.

Yankees 4, Rangers 3
In New York, Bobby Murcer singled, doubled and drove in a run to help carry New York past Texas, 4-3. Tommy John (16-6) went into the ninth inning before being relieved by Rich Gossage, who earned his eighth save. John gave up 10 hits, struck out five and walked three. Jerry Don Gleaton (0-1) took the loss in his second major-league appearance.

Mariners 3, Indians 2
In Seattle, Willie Horton's two-run homer with two out in the eighth inning lifted Seattle over Cleveland, 3-2. Horton's 30th home run scored Ruppert Jones, who had doubled off Sid Monge (7-7).

Dodgers 6, Cardinals 5
In St. Louis, Bill Russell and Dusty Baker drove in two runs apiece to give Los Angeles a 6-5 victory over St. Louis. Rick Sutcliffe (11-8) struck out five and walked four over 7½ innings before giving way to Dave Patterson and

finally Ken Brett, who notched his first save.

Pirates 5, Padres 1
In Pittsburgh, Bill Robinson and Dave Parker hit homers and Bert Blyleven backed his own four-hit pitching with a run-scoring single to lift Pittsburgh to its fifth straight victory, a 5-1 decision, over San Diego.

Cubs 6, Giants 5
In Chicago, Bill Buckner hit his 13th home run to break a 5-5 tie in the seventh inning and lift Chicago over San Francisco, 6-5, despite a pair of homers by Mike Ivie.

Mets 6, Braves 3
In Atlanta, Doug Flynn drove in two runs with his third straight single to lead New York over Atlanta, 6-3. The Mets broke a 2-2 tie in the sixth, when Frank Taveras singled home Flynn, who scored on a double by Alex Trevino.

Phillies 3, Reds 2
In Cincinnati, Nino Espinosa celebrated his 26th birthday by pitching a five-hitter and hitting a pair of singles to spark Philadelphia over Cincinnati, 3-2. Espinosa struck out four and walked two in winning his 13th game against nine losses.

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